

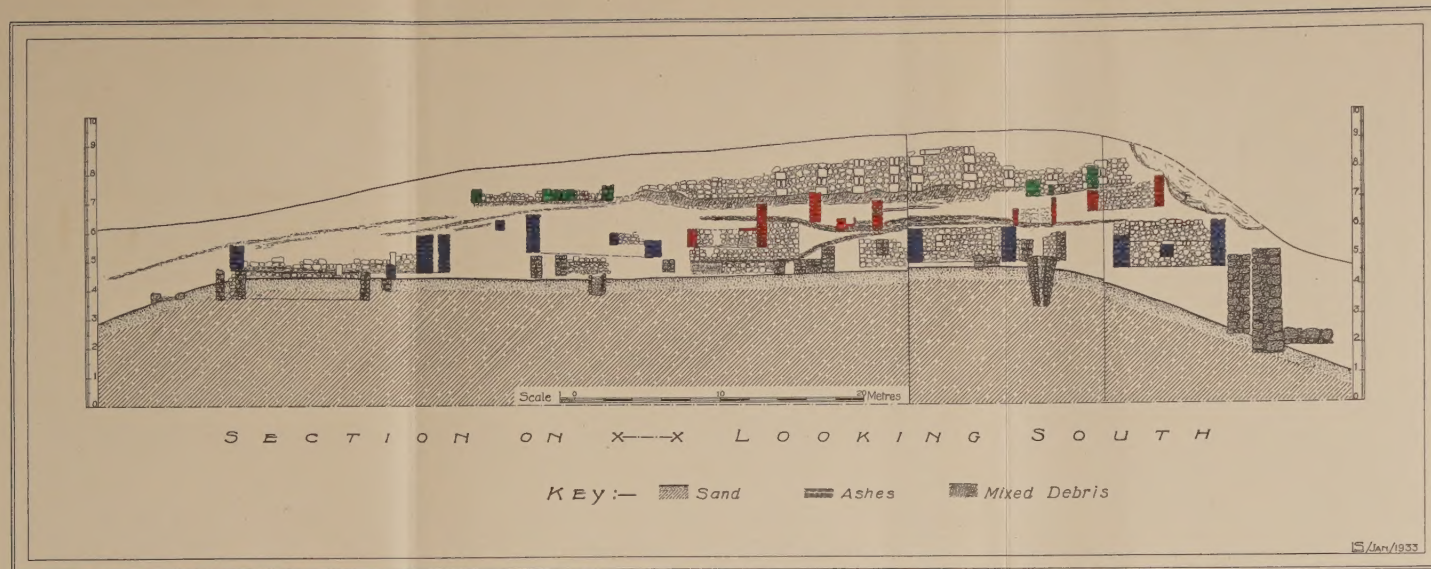
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DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
IN PALESTINE

VOL. IV. NOS. 1 and 2

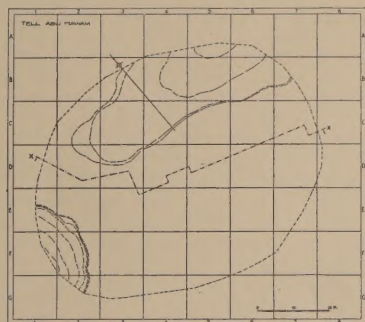
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TELL ABŪ HAWAM



KEY TO COLOURS

Green—Stratum II
 Red—Stratum III
 Blue—Stratum IV
 Dark Grey—Stratum V

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

THIS report contains the results of two seasons of excavation at Tell Abu Hawām. The first, which has already been the subject of an interim report,¹ lasted from November till January 1932-3. The second, which completed the clearance of the site, began on 7 March 1933 and lasted till 30 April, with a supplementary clearance conducted by Na'im Effendi Makhoully in July and August 1933.

The report is divided into three parts. The first, introducing the plans, and dealing with the stratification and general condition of the site, is intended to give a framework in relation to which the historical coherence of the excavated material may be judged. The second is a catalogue of that material. In the third the evolution of the site is summarized against the known historical background.

PART ONE

Stratification and Condition of the Site

The plans reproduced on Pls. I, III, IV, and XI² are numbered in Roman figures II to V, corresponding to four main periods of construction distinguishable on the site, of which number V is the earliest and lowest. The numeral I has been used only as a collective term to denote the mixed surface debris, about a metre in depth, of which no coherent plan could be made. Some explanation of the plans is necessary.

The conventional use of 'strata' in the analysis of the formation of a mound

¹ Vol. III of this *Quarterly*, pp. 74-80.

² The surveying of the site and execution of the plans were the work of Labib Effendi Sorial, whose co-operation throughout the excavation was of the utmost value.

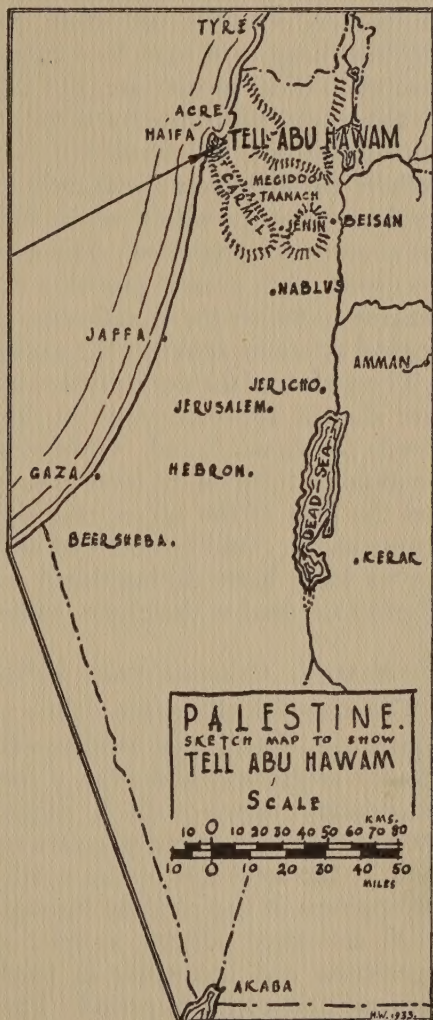


FIG. I.

suggests a history divisible into static phases in each of which the life and culture of the last are definitely superseded. The history of fact is not so divided. In Jerusalem to-day a twelfth-century building stands in good condition and in active use while its twentieth-century neighbour, already a rubbish heap, will soon be a ruin. Similar conditions doubtless marked the evolution of an ancient site, and a certain complexity in the structural remains is the result. Stratigraphy is the attempt to simplify or schematize that complexity so that it may be used to co-ordinate intelligibly the associated material. Where the architecture has little intrinsic merit the plans are still necessary as the framework within which the essential historical relations of one object to another are preserved. The main purpose of what immediately follows is to define, with greater precision than plans and levels alone can convey, the degree to which the stratification may be trusted as a true index of chronological relations amongst the excavated material.

The surface of the site is divided into 12-metre squares of which the diagonals are aligned approximately on the cardinal points of the compass. Relative levels are shown in red. Walls of which the use outlasted a single period are marked in detail on the level to which they originally belonged, and in outline on the plan of the subsequent period. Where more than a single phase of construction could be observed within a given period, buildings of the earlier phase have been distinguished where desirable by stippling. The black figures are used to designate buildings or areas mentioned in the text.

Stratum II. Graeco-Persian Period. Late sixth to early fourth century.

The removal of surface debris (which contained Hellenistic and Roman fragments, Rhodian jar handles, a few sherds of terra sigillata, black and brown glazed fragments, and even a few medieval Arabic sherds) laid bare the foundations shown on Pl. I. Exposure to wind and weather and the despoliation of the site in recent years are responsible for the empty spaces in F 2, 3, 4, and 5, the total loss of the northern quarter of the town, and the general scrappiness of the remains throughout. Yet the surviving foundations with their associated pottery, in spite of some stratigraphical ambiguities due to sparseness and inequality in level, are sufficiently coherent to indicate a general uniformity of period. They indicate, too, a certain degree of design in planning and construction. In the centre, E 2-5, a building or block with a frontage of 30 metres looked on to a street which, though not straight throughout, was roughly axial to the town. The surviving fragments of the building were constructed with ashlar ribs in the style described in Vol. III, p. 78, and shown in the photograph reproduced here on Pl. II, 1. Other





1. DETAIL OF MASONRY IN GRAECO-PERSIAN PERIOD, SHOWING
COMBINATION OF RUBBLE AND ASHLAR. E 3, AT 8

In no case did buildings of this period survive above the original ground level



2. PARTIAL VIEW OF STRATUM III: SQUARES E, F 4, 5, LOOKING SSE.

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buildings of the period were in the same technique, though generally this could only be inferred from the presence of fallen but characteristic cut limestone blocks. A wall surrounded the settlement, but only at the southern edge of the site did the foundations of a section of it survive, a meagre relic nowhere more than two courses high. The wall was of rubble, generally of no great size. It was rectilinear in plan with shallow offsets at each change of direction consolidated with longer stones to give a bond. At three of these offsets ashlar blocks of the characteristic type were built into the wall as in Fig. 2 *a* and *b*, the adjoining masonry being of rubble. Toward the west end the large stones employed are unquestionably borrowed from the ruins of an earlier period. Their relation to the rest of the wall is doubtful owing to the radical disturbance suffered by this part of the mound. Floors and streets were occasionally paved with stone (e.g. the house at 1 and the cobbled space outside it), or with compressed mud laid on a rubble bedding, as in D 5 at 4. The pavement at 8 in E 3 is apparently the top step of a flight ascending the hill from the south-west, and marks a side approach to the central street.

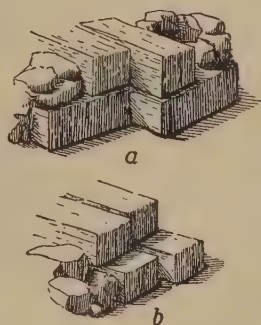


FIG. 2.

Such are the scanty remains with which the pottery and objects described on pp. 14 ff. were found associated. The coin-hoard published in Vol. I, pp. 10 ff., of this *Quarterly* was found in a pot buried in the remains of the wall east of the number 6: its presence proves nothing as to the date of the wall except that this cannot have been built after the cache. Chronologically the same degree of coherence must be attributed to the objects as can be claimed for the buildings. This allows an appreciable lapse of time between the earliest and latest dates of the stratum—perhaps three times the life of a house built of rubble on loose foundations. Taking the outer wall and the buildings with the ashlar ribs to mark the mean date of the stratum, we have in E 4 and F 4 the remains of an earlier building, 7, that must already have been ruinous when those were constructed. Yet orientation, level, and associated pottery alike suggest that no great period elapsed between the two. In the earlier building there are no limestone ashlar ribs; instead, long stones were built upright in the walls, as was done in the house at 1 in C 5, 6. Both systems may well have been practised concurrently.

The soil in which the architects of the 'ashlar phase' of building had to lay their foundations was largely composed of the ashes and refuse of the slightly earlier occupation of which the building at 7 is a relic. In places there were pits or depressions filled with cinders, bones, shells, and loose rubbish. One

such pit existed in E 3 where the wall at 8 passed directly above it: the foundations were sunk about 130 cm. below the ground. The pottery types that occurred in the underlying debris were identical with those found in



FIG. 3.

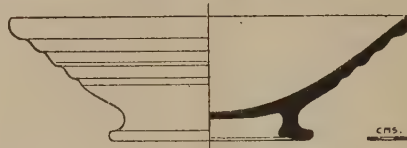


FIG. 4.

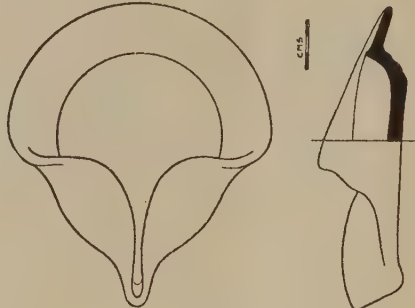


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

the rooms and walls built upon it and in the slightly earlier building at 7. The most characteristic types are seen in Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.¹ They occurred, too, in almost monotonous abundance in C, D, E, 7, where the

¹ FIG. 3. *Jar*. Orange- or pink-buff ware containing numerous dark-red particles. The colour is the same throughout the section. The shoulder is always sharp, the rim low, the handles misshapen and awkwardly stuck on to the pot. Cf. Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. LVI, type 47 h; Petrie, *Beth-Pelet I*, Pl. XLIV, Tomb 650; C. N. Johns, "Atlit", *QDAP*, Vol. II, pp. 41-104. A fragment of the same jar in identical clay has been picked up at Lübya, between Kafr Kanna and Tiberias. The jar appears commonly on other sites but in different clays. FIG. 4. *Bowl*. Gritty buff ware: the section shows ash grey-brown in the centre. Occasionally the ware is as in the jar of Fig. 2. Cf. Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XLVIII, type 8 k; Reisner, Fisher, Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria I*, 292, 15 a; Macalister, *Gezer III*, Pl. CLXXXVII, 13. FIG. 5. *Lamp*. The ware is generally



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ground outside the wall, originally sloping sharply away to the south-east, served as a refuse dump during the occupation of this stratum. In this dump and elsewhere a number of Greek sherds were found along with the characteristic local types.¹ Some of these sherds can definitely be dated to the late fifth or early fourth century. Others of black-figure ware belong to the beginning of the fifth or end of the sixth century. The greater part of the remains should perhaps be placed toward the end rather than the beginning of the period thus indicated. The rest of the material from the stratum, described on pp. 14 ff., is consistent with a mean date in the fifth century. The Corinthian fragment, number 24 *a* on Pl. XII, facing p. 16, was found in a disturbed area at 3 in E 5, 6 (see below), and is dated 600 B.C. or a little later (see p. 16).

Stratum III. c. 1100-925 B.C. (?)

After the removal of Stratum II and of the debris below it the walls shown on Pl. III appeared. Pl. II, 2, is a partial view taken from the north corner of the room at 20, looking to the south and south-east. Though the IIIrd stratum was more coherent in plan than II, there were still in it certain areas of disturbance. The western and north-eastern sides as in II were entirely missing. In addition the building at 3 in E 5, 6 had been eviscerated by a great pit sunk through the accumulated height of the mound well down into the sand. This pit was found filled up to the surface with loose stones and potsherds of the types familiar in Stratum II. Farther west, a group of typical II pottery together with the glass bottle shown on Pl. XXXII, No. 35, was found in the north corner of room 19: the group was certainly intrusive and the contents of this room must have suffered partial disturbance from a rubbish pit of the subsequent period. Similarly the blank space in E 3 marks the position of the refuse pit at 8 already mentioned. It contained a profusion of square-shouldered jar fragments with loose ashes, and the two terra-cotta fragments seen on p. 17, numbers 27 and 28.

A mixture of materials might be expected at these points of disturbance and also toward the edges of the site, where the levels of the strata merge; but elsewhere, for example in the group of rooms numbered on the plan 13 to 21, there was an obvious unity of planning and orientation that warranted the treatment of the buildings and of their contents as the products of a fairly limited period identical with that of the jar, Fig. 2. These lamps are often badly warped and must have been extremely wasteful of oil. Cf. Macalister, *Gezer III*, Pl. CLXXXVII, 14; Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. LXI, type 91 *n*; C. N. Johns, "Atlit", *QDAP*, Vol. II, p. 92, Fig. 72. FIG. 6. *Cooking-pot*. Dark brick-red ware with black grits. The section shows dark brown in the centre. FIG. 7. *Bottle*. Ware generally as in the jar, Fig. 2, sometimes whitish in colour.

¹ Pl. XII.

of time—a period which may provisionally be referred to as the 'III Period'.

The quality of construction was not remarkable either for stability or design. Vertical stones were occasionally used in room walls (*e.g.* between rooms 13 and 14). Floors were commonly paved with stone, sometimes, as in 23, with a composition of lime. Generally, of course, no traceable floor survives. The vestige of a thin lime floor could be detected in room 20. Most houses possessed an oven of clay revetted on the outside with potsherds and sometimes resting

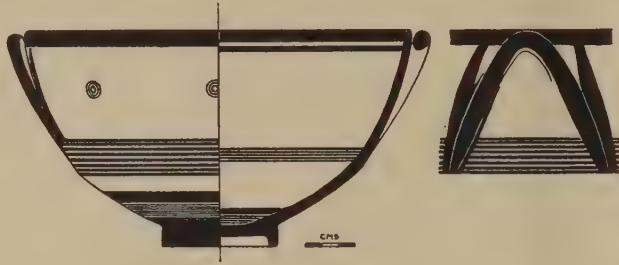


FIG. 8.

on a ring of stones. The settlement was protected by a wall, from which, however, in times of danger only the most sanguine can have gained a sense of security. To-day little more than the foundation courses survive: of these the stones are small and loosely constructed: they were founded on a packing of stones and earth. At the north, however, in marked contrast with the ramshackle remainder, there was a formidable bastion of two parallel and heavily built walls facing the sea. In the present condition of the site this bastion is isolated from the rest of the wall and we were inclined at first to associate it with an earlier settlement; but pottery later found in and below its actual structure proved that it cannot have been earlier than III. In E, F 7 trace of the wall was lost, but it seems to have turned sharply northwards in the neighbourhood of the fragmentary building at 11.

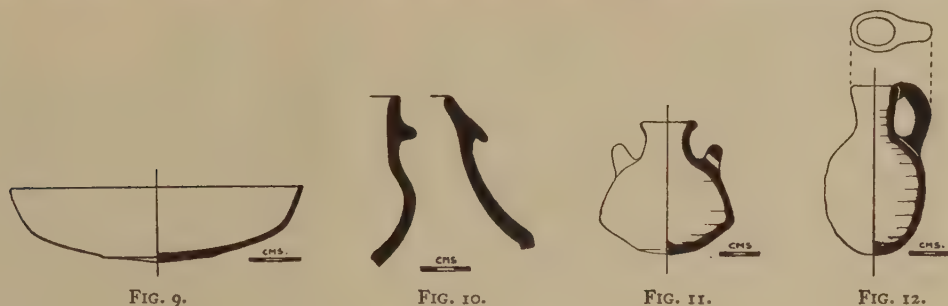
In relation to the accumulated debris that represents the evolving history of the site the position of Stratum III is fairly well defined. In the central area, comprising squares D, E 3, 4, it was divided from the remains of an earlier occupation by a continuous layer of consolidated ashes.¹ In E, F 5, 6 by ashes or tumbled stones. From II, again, it was divided by ashes and mixed debris which, though tenuous or non-existent at the edges, were thick and well defined at the centre of the site.

Certain pottery types stood out as peculiar to this period. The first, Fig. 8, a Cypriot ware familiar in Palestine especially in the form of the bottle

¹ *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XX and Pl. XXI, 2.

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illustrated on Pl. XIII, facing p. 20, No. 86, is in a fine reddish or buff clay, well baked and covered with an evenly burnished red slip (verging in some cases on orange or pinkish grey) on which is an ornament of concentric rings or horizontal bands in matt black paint. At Tell Abu Hawām the bowl, Fig. 8, though never by us found complete, was by far the commonest form. The quality of the ware and decoration is by no means uniform. Frequently associated with this was a fine reddish buff ware, with a burnished dark red or creamy yellow slip: the bowl of Fig. 9 is the most characteristic shape.



Sometimes such bowls are yellow on the inside and red on the outer. On the most delicate fragments red and yellow are occasionally combined in alternate bands: a few pieces exhibiting this feature were found on the pavement of rooms 13 and 14. A coarser type of red-slip ware in which the section showed black in the centre was also common. The neck or shoulders of jugs are sometimes set off by bands of shallow ribbing. Complete examples of these red-slip wares were seldom found, but fragments were common. Fig. 10 shows two typical cooking-pot profiles in this period. Store jars have low necks, sloping but well-marked shoulders, ovoid bases, and well-made handles that contrast sharply with the exiguous botched-on loops that do duty on the jars of the succeeding II period. Those jars do not seem to have been in use at Tell Abu Hawām before the Persian period: at least there is no certain case of their appearance in any undisturbed room of Stratum III. The flange-rimmed lamp and bowl of Figs. 5 and 4 have also disappeared. Pilgrim bottles and squat pots (Fig. 11) as well as the usual oval bodied juglets (Fig. 12) are common.¹

The precise dating of these Iron Age wares in Palestine is still uncertain. The occupation of this stratum seems to have fallen mainly in the tenth

¹ FIG. 11. Pale buff ware, sometimes greyish in section. Rough texture with large white grits. Either plain or with faint red or black bands on the original surface. FIG. 12. Hard buff ware, unevenly baked, with some white grits. The surface is sometimes lightly burnished vertically.

century. The coarse ring-burnished red-slip wares commonly found in Israelite sites in the ninth and subsequent centuries do not appear here. On the other hand, the finest yellow and red-slip fragments seem identical with a ware that has been found, among other sites, at Sabastya, where it can be dated to the ninth century. The position of this phase of occupation in the history of the mound is considered below on p. 67.

A detailed catalogue of the pottery and other objects associated with the stratum follows on pp. 19 ff.

Stratum IV. Two Phases: (a) c. 1230-1195 B.C.; (b) c. 1195-1100 B.C.

There was perhaps scarcely any interval of time between the occupation just described and that of the settlement immediately below it. A glance at Pl. IV, however, will show that the buildings of Stratum IV comprise two systems of orientation that cannot have been strictly contemporary. The north-western side of the plan is occupied by a series of rectangular or rhomboidal houses of which numbers 36, 41, and 43 form a row running east and west. Traces of a second, parallel, row can be discerned at 40 and 37, but these have been interfered with by the medley of later structures round 39. The whole of 44 and the northern parts of 36, 41, and 43 were sealed above by an impermeable layer of black and grey ash, fading away to south and west in E 5 and F 3, 4.¹ The south-eastern fringe of this ash passed, in E 5, immediately below a differently orientated building that broke into the southern corner of 36. There was no appreciable difference in level between the two, other than that due to the slope of the ground. It is clear that for the intruding structure, as for those at 39, a later phase of construction must be postulated, a phase following the occurrence of a violent fire in the town. The new buildings then erected, and the pottery and objects associated with them, are closely related to those of the subsequent period, III. The orientation is identical: the alignment in some cases the same. Of the earlier phase, on the other hand, the large rectangular building at 30, which was shown by the conformation of the debris to have preceded 32, followed the lines of a more ancient structure belonging to the original settlement of the site. Stratum IV, therefore, covers a period the latest buildings of which prescribed the orientation of III, while the earliest in one case at least were linked either by convenience or tradition to features in the most primitive occupation of the site.

¹ See Pl. V, 1. The wall to the left of the figure IV is the north wall of 36. The ashes, which pass horizontally above it from the centre of the picture, are becoming attenuated. Pl. VI, 1, is a more comprehensive view of the same section. See also *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXI, 2.





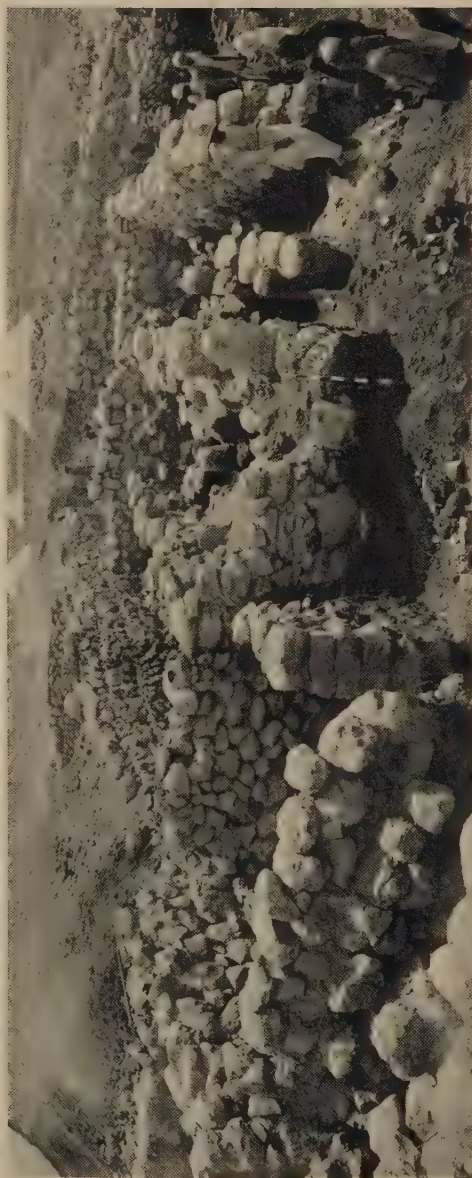
1. View of square D 4, showing accumulation of strata in the centre of the mound, at 54. In the foreground is the original sand. The figure V marks the north wall of 55, IV that of 36, with the edge of a thick ash layer passing above it. III marks the protruding end of an early Iron Age wall (that of 24); while II shows the long central building of the Graeco-Persian period. The view is taken from the east



2. Sloping retaining wall at 68, square E 1, supporting north side of the citadel. Seen from the north



1. EARLY IRON AGE BUILDINGS IN E 5, 6—AT NUMBERS 33, 34 AND 35, FROM SSW.



2. EARLY IRON AGE GALLERIES IN E 5, 6—NUMBERS 33, 34 AND 35, FROM WEST

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The photographs on Pl. VII, 1 and 2, give an impression of the second phase of building. They show the structures at 33 to 35, seen in Pl. VII, 1, from the south, in Pl. VII, 2, from the west. These consist of three parallel galleries of heavy but rough construction, divided by partition walls which

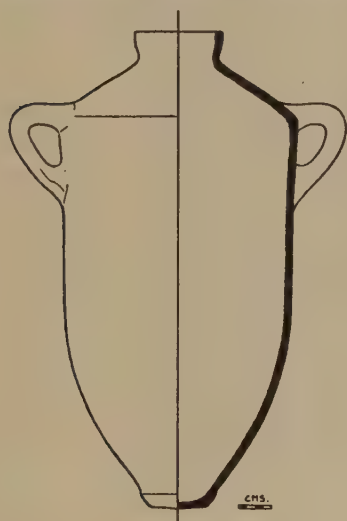


FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

are curiously built with a series of vertical pillars, each composed of large stones set one upon the other, between which is an unbonded filling of rather smaller rubble. A door, later blocked, gave access to the central gallery from the east end: beside it a clay oven was built into the floor. A confused mass of fallen stones sloped down level with the tops of these walls: below it, in a mixed layer of earth and ashes, were found vast quantities of hopelessly crushed pottery, store jars, jugs, cooking-pots, and pilgrim bottles (Figs. 13, 14, 15).¹ It may be assumed that these pots, either thrown as refuse into the

¹ FIG. 13. *Jar*. Brownish buff with large yellow and white grits. Surface varies from brown-buff to pale drab. The thin-walled and bulbous base is characteristic of Stratum IV. The specimen drawn was found in E 5, at 36. FIG. 14. *Jug*. The section passes from grey on the inner surface to reddish buff on the outer. White and dark grits. The texture varies in fineness. Pinkish cream

galleries, or standing there in storage at the time of collapse, are contemporary with the second phase of Stratum IV.

The large rectangular building on which the galleries abutted to the north was of better construction, the walls being over a metre thick and their stones laid in horizontal zones levelled up at intervals by lines of small rubble (Pl. VII, 1, background, facing p. 9). The contents of this building were to a large extent disturbed by the intrusive pit at 3.

What survives of the earlier phase of IV is of a more domestic character. House planning was somewhat standardized, and provided a more or less square building divided into three or four compartments connected by doors 90 to 100 cm. wide, e.g. 41, 43, and 44. Of external doors one example (with heavy stone jamb and threshold) survived at the east corner of 45; a second in the north side of 36. The walls of these houses were substantial—generally 90 cm. in width—and were consolidated at the corners with larger stones (Pls. VIII, 1, and IX, 1). The rubble masonry is characteristic, being laid in roughly horizontal courses with small stones to fill the interstices (Pls. VIII, 2, and IX, 1). A very thin layer of earth or ash divided the foundations of these houses from those of Stratum V below (cf. for example, Pls. V, 1; IX, 1; and VIII, 2). In the general absence of discernible floor levels it was not always possible to isolate with certainty the pottery fragments belonging to them from those of the earlier period. In fact most of the sherds found in these houses were of the Late Bronze Age types characteristic of Stratum V, though a few examples would appear rather to belong to the beginning of the Iron Age. The fact seems to be that the houses are transitional between the two periods, and that Aegean pottery from Cyprus or the islands, perhaps no more imported, was still in use within their walls at the time of the fire.

A greater proportion still of that pottery was found in the rectangular building, 30, at the eastern edge of the site. This building, which is seen in Pl. IX, 2 (with its predecessor immediately below it), has been planned for convenience and clarity on Stratum IV, but belongs rather to the Late Bronze Age. It may have survived into the beginning of the Iron Age, and probably did so. Its foundations, not of characteristic IV type (Pl. X, 1), were barely

slip with concentric circles in red and black paint. The pattern below the handles varies in different specimens. Ribbing inside the pot shows that the two halves were made independently and joined along the plane of the handles. Sherds of this ware representing various forms of vessel, including strainer spouted jugs, were specially numerous in these galleries. FIG. 15. *Bowl*. Light-red ware, grey centre; fairly fine texture with occasional large grits. A slip of the same clay, as a rule burnished. Examples of this bowl were all fragmentary. A handle similar to that of No. 156, p. 29, might be conjectured in some cases. Fragments of this ware in other shapes were also common in E 6.



1. DETAIL SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF EARLY HOUSES IN
STRATUM IV, E 4, NORTH CORNER OF 36



2. NORTH WALL OF HOUSE AT 43. IN FOREGROUND, FOUNDATION
OF LATE BRONZE AGE CITADEL. EF 3, LOOKING SOUTH



1. NORTH WALL OF EARLY IV HOUSE AT 41
In foreground, foundations of V



2. EARLY STRATUM IV BUILDING AT 30

The near wall has been demolished, leaving the east wall of 50 (Stratum V) standing clear in the foreground. In middle distance, towards the left, a limestone pillar erect.
C, D 6, 7, from the east



1. NORTH WALL OF THE BUILDING AT 30

Directly below it can be seen that of the original Late Bronze Age structure, 50, with buttresses. C 6, 7. From the north



2. IN FOREGROUND, FOUNDATIONS OF THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT

With 65 in the right half; in the left centre can be seen the well in E 3. Looking SW.
In background, early IV building at 43

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50 cm. above the sand and rested directly on the remains of the earlier and original building whose plan is seen on Pl. XI, at 50. It was generally ambiguous to which of these two buildings the pottery found within their walls should be attributed. It was nearly all of Bronze Age type, although a few pieces of Iron Age pottery occurred on a level with the top of the upper walls.

The enclosed space, 12 m. by 6.5, was left clear except at the west end, where, beside the remains of a modest inner room, a limestone pillar, standing 94 cm. above a hard sandy floor, fulfilled, one must suppose, some religious purpose (Pl. IX, 2, facing p. 10). The top of the pillar, which bulges above a rectangular shaft, is roughly scored with a shallow groove cutting its eastern edge.

The pottery and objects found in this region are described with those of Stratum V on pp. 35 ff.

Other buildings of the same epoch had existed immediately north of 30, but of these the looseness of the sand, undermining their foundations, had left little standing. The settlement at this period had no encircling wall.

Stratum V. c. 1400-1230 B.C.

The debris in which the foundations of the IVth Stratum were laid, and the earlier buildings that they sometimes closely crossed, everywhere contained material of the latter part of the Late Bronze Age. The photographs on Pls. X, 2, and VIII, 2, show in the foreground typical foundations of Stratum V buildings (E 2-4) laid in the original sand: amongst these foundations considerable quantities of Mycenaean pottery were found together with Cypriote and local wares that may comprehensively be dated to the years between 1400 and 1200 B.C.

The original ground level sank sharply away from the buildings shown in the photographs. Toward the edges of the site the earliest foundations are at least 2 m. lower than they are in E 3, 4. During the winter and spring months the soil here is waterlogged, and dry sand gives place to mud. Perhaps for this reason the accumulation of debris is much deeper at the edges of the site, and frequent rebuilding has produced the multiplicity of walls shown in E, F 4, 5 of the plan. All this building activity must have taken place well within the first two centuries of the town's existence.

No definite impression of the style of domestic building brought with them by the first settlers could be drawn from the scanty surviving relics of their work. In E, F 4 a rather late house, number 61, sets the fashion adopted and followed by the first builders of Stratum IV. Unlike their successors on the

site, the earliest occupants made large use of stone quarried from the near slopes of Mt. Carmel—a hard reddish limestone that fell out of favour with later inhabitants.

Of public buildings some indications have survived. Firstly, a wall. This was a solid construction, sometimes over 2 m. thick at the base, composed of large irregular stones packed with smaller rubble.¹ In D 1, 2 this wall was reinforced, for some reason that is not apparent, by the application against its inner face of an independent solid block of masonry making the wall here, for a length of 4 m., as much as 5 m. thick (Pl. VI, 3, facing p. 8). The greater part of the circuit was destroyed to the foundations early in the history of the site, in fact before the close of the Late Bronze period. At the southern and eastern edges of the mound it was not found at all. The western angle has been destroyed in modern times. In G 6 and G 4 the clay ovens shown on the Stratum IV plan rested actually on the foundation course of the wall. The beginning of an extensive breach appears in Pl. VI, 3, on the left. The breach was repaired in the Iron Age when this section of the wall was reconditioned for use.

Within this wall the west end of the town was occupied by a massive building (numbers 63 to 65 on the plan), the fabric of which was also demolished early in the Late Bronze period. The lowest course in part remains (Pl. VIII, 2, facing p. 10). It is of substantial blocks of Carmel limestone, well compacted with smaller stones and laid on the sand (Pl. VI, 2, facing p. 8). The complete plan of the building and especially its relation to the outer wall of the town were lost, but the broad lines, heavy construction, and commanding position at the seaward end of the town suggest a military function. Immediately to the north, in squares E 1, 2 the sand level dropped sharply and the foundations of the citadel, to use a convenient term, were secured by a heavy retaining wall (number 68) similar in style to the outer fortifications against which it abutted (Pl. V, 2, facing p. 8).

At the opposite end of the town stood a second public building (number 50) which like its successor on the site, already described, seems to have been religious in character. The plan is symmetrical, a rectangle buttressed on each of the long sides by four buttresses, with a porch at the east and also perhaps at the west end. Four columns may be conjectured as supports to the roof, each resting on one of four large stones that lay suggestively on the sand in the interior. A shallow depression in the sand, lined with flat stones bearing traces of mortar, occupied the approximate centre of the building. The foundations of the walls, but not of the buttresses, were sunk well into

¹ See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXI, 1.



EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

the sand. They do not stand high enough to show the disposition of doors (Pl. IX, 2, facing p. 10).

From the rest of the plan few buildings stand out as deserving special comment. From the north-east corner of 66, in D 2, a doorway gives access to a small paved room in the centre of which is a circular pit that may have served either as a store of some kind or as a latrine. It is not specially well adapted to either purpose.

The pavement at the north-west corner of 53 contains a large perforated stone—perhaps a door socket, or more probably a drain, since the hole penetrates to the sand and there are no signs of the attrition that would be caused by a door on the surface of the stone. Similar pierced stones were inserted in a pavement at 57 in F 5. In the centre of E 3 was a well-built circular pit of definitely sounder construction than the many rubble silos, generally small and shallow, that dotted the sand. A rubble-lined well at the south-west side of D 5 descended 3 m. to water level (winter): a similar well existed in 56. Clay ovens revetted with potsherds were used in this period as in all others.

Many of the earliest buildings rested on a thin layer of ash: Pl. V, 1, facing p. 8, shows on the left-hand side an example in D 4. In the foreground of the picture is the original sand. Pl. VI, 1, facing p. 8, is a more comprehensive view of the same area. Neither here nor elsewhere was there evidence to connect these ashes with an earlier settlement than V. That this began and ended in the latter part of the Late Bronze Age, the pottery and other materials described on pp. 35 ff. will clearly show. Fig. 16 shows the characteristic store jar throughout all phases of Stratum V. It is easily distinguishable from the jars of subsequent periods by the solid base, high neck, and slightly everted thickening of the lip. The quality of the ware varies widely. Within the period there was constant rebuilding: at one point there was a drastic demolition of military works; yet no appreciable change of culture, no marked passage from one quality of pottery, whether imported or local, to another could be detected.

The nature of that culture will appear from the objects, numbers 219 onwards, of which a catalogue follows on pp. 35 ff.

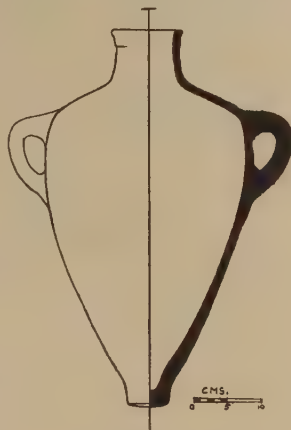
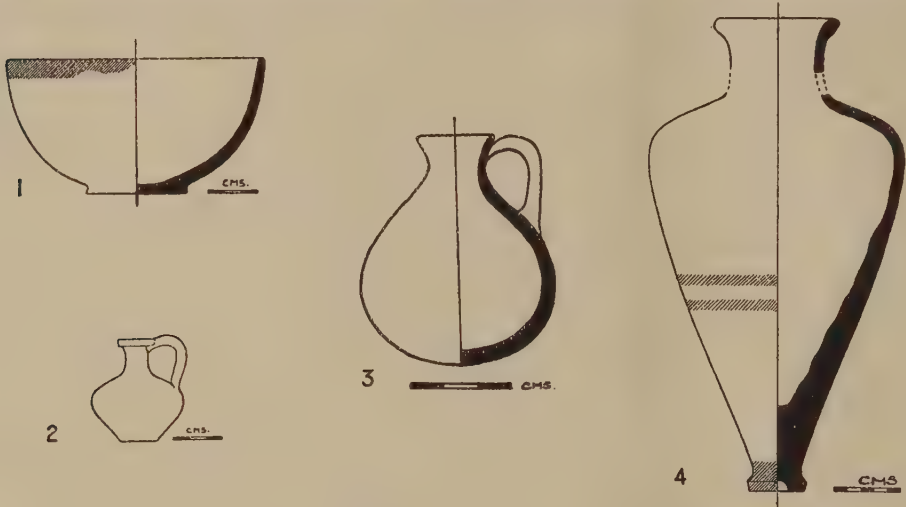


FIG. 16.

PART TWO

Catalogue of Objects excavated

The material from the surface of the site may be summarized as including black-glazed dish fragments, some of them with stamped palmette designs; red and brown-glazed sherds; a number of small jugs in pale-buff ware with bands



of a faint red wash;¹ some Hellenistic lamp fragments; Rhodian jar handles; Samian ware; an early Arab lamp and an occasional medieval glazed sherd.

These fragments, covering a period of several centuries, were scattered through the first few centimetres of the mound. They would hardly repay a more detailed treatment here, and we pass directly to the second and lower levels.

Stratum II. Graeco-Persian Period

Pottery.

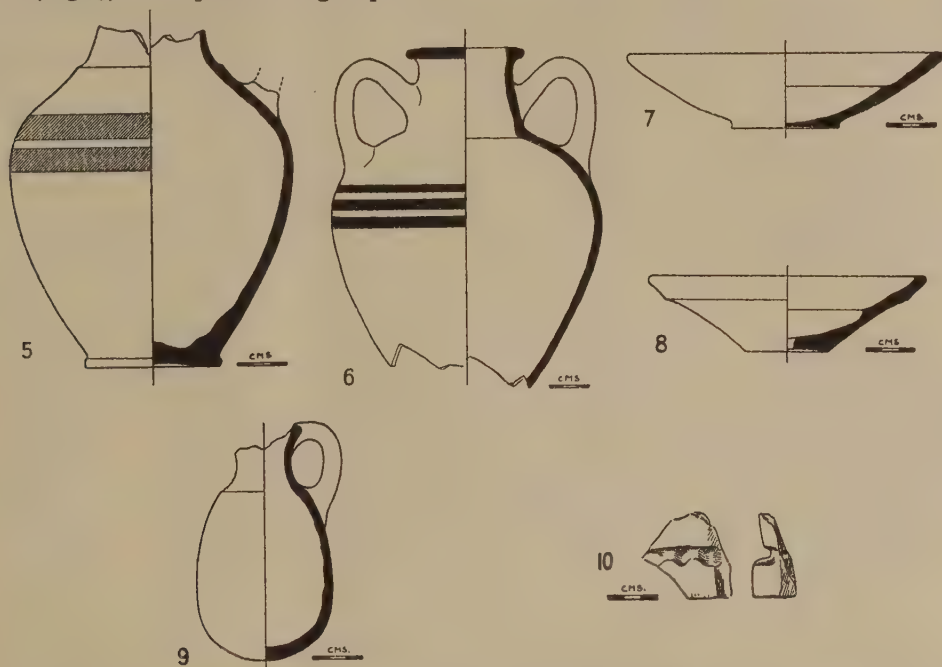
1. Bowl. Orange-buff ware with red particles. Similar to that of Fig. 3, p. 4. An uneven band of thin red wash runs round the rim. This bowl was found in C 5, at the bottom of an intrusive pit in the house at 1.² It may therefore belong to the succeeding Hellenistic period.
2. Juglet. Buff, with fine grits. E, F 4, below room wall at 7.
3. Juglet. Buff ware resembling that of Fig. 3, p. 4. C 5, below house wall at 1.
4. Jar. Fragmentary. Flaky brick-red ware. The surface, which is badly encrusted with a calcareous deposit, seems to be yellowish grey, and has bands of dark-brown paint round the foot and body. There is no trace of any handle. The height of

¹ QDAP, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 1, 8, and 9.

² See plan (Pl. I).

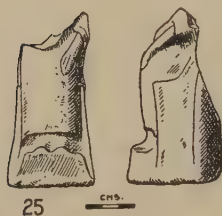
EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

the neck is uncertain. This jar was found in a group, together with the succeeding numbers, 5-10, and with the scarab, No. 47, at the foot of, and partly crushed by, the fragmentary wall at 2 in D, E 6. Many fragments of the characteristic II jar (Fig. 3) accompanied the group.



5. Jug. Incomplete. Light-red ware, fairly fine grits. Even colour throughout the section. The surface is a mottled buff and pink, with reddish brown paint bands below the handle applied directly to the surface of the pot without a visible slip. With 4.
6. Two-handled Pitcher. Pink ware with cream surface. Bands of dark-grey paint. With 4.
7. Bowl. Buff ware similar to that of Fig. 3. Even colour throughout the section. With 4.
8. Bowl. Buff ware, mottled cream and pink surface. Some large white grits. With 4.
9. Juglet. Buff. Evenly baked. A few dark grits. With 4.
10. Fragment. Showing the feet of a seated terra-cotta figurine. Hard orange-red clay. Cf. Nos. 25 ff. With 4.
11. Fragment of base of a Pelike (?) (Pl. XII). Black lustrous glaze of good quality. Black figure style, showing part of a chariot scene. Probably early fifth century. D 7-8, towards the bottom of refuse heap containing characteristic Stratum II pottery.

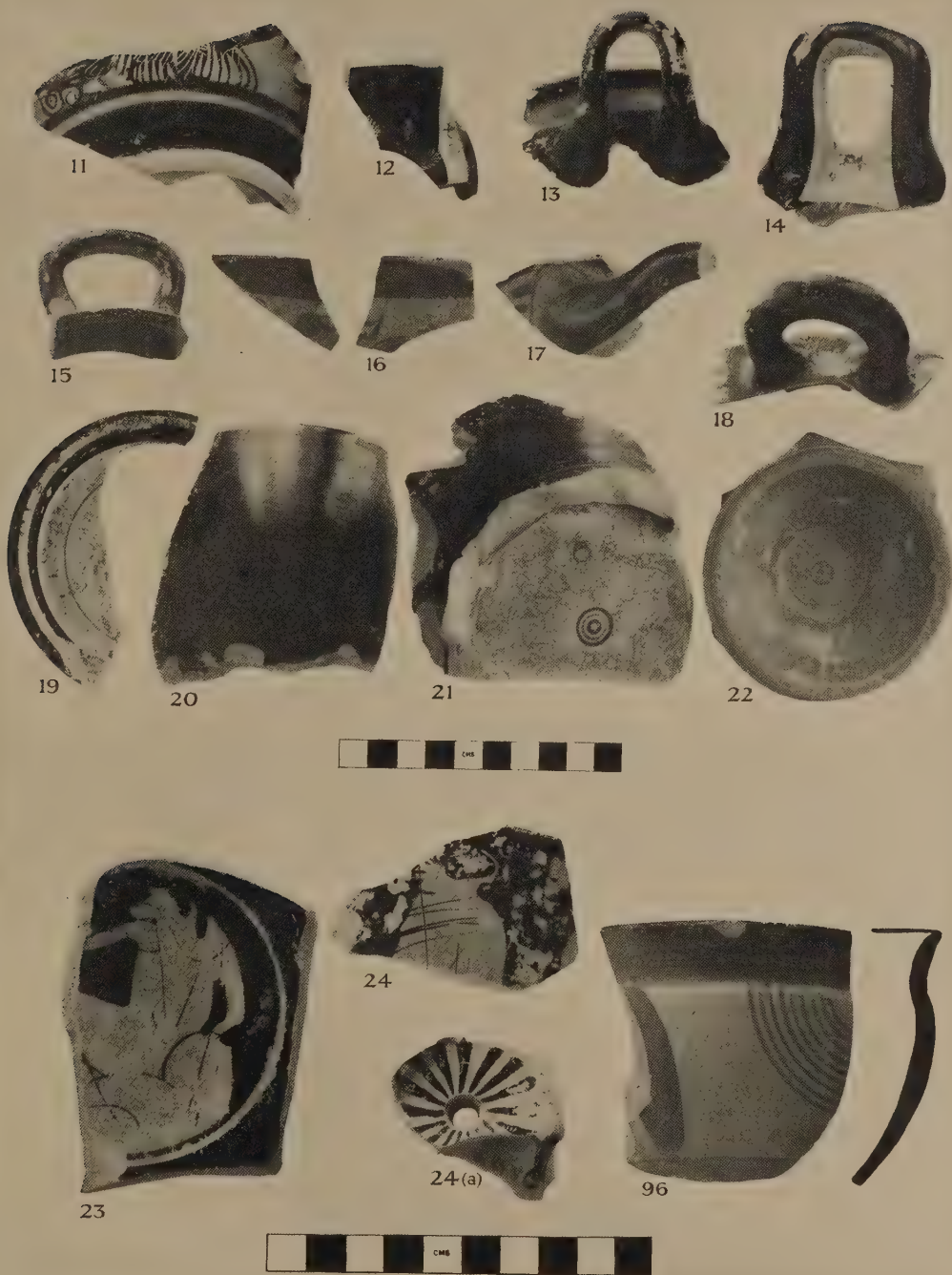
12. Fragment of Bowl (Pl. XII). Good quality black glaze. Spreading ring base. Stamped palmette decoration. Fifth to fourth century. D 7-8, Stratum II refuse.
13. Handle of Kylix (Pl. XII). Rather dull black glaze. Offset rim. Probably sixth or early fifth century. E 5, immediately north of the figure '5', 1 m. below foundation level.
14. Handle of Kylix (Pl. XII). Red figure style, probably early fifth century. D 4, on layer of ashes immediately below building at 6.
15. Handle of Skyphos (Pl. XII). Mottled red and black glaze. E 7, refuse of Stratum II, close to surface.
16. Fragments of Bowl rim (Pl. XII). Black figure style. Glaze flaking away. Probably late sixth century. D 7, close to surface in refuse of Stratum II.
17. Handle fragment of Skyphos or Kylix (Pl. XII). Offset rim. Black figure style. Sixth to fifth century. C 7, refuse of Stratum II at eastern edge of site.
18. Handle of Skyphos (Pl. XII). So-called Gnathia ware. Black lustrous glaze, mottled with red on inside of the cup. Opaque white paint decoration combined with reserved pattern, using the natural surface of the clay. Fourth to third century. C 5, north corner. This sherd was found below the level of the Stratum II buildings; but there has been some disturbance of the stratification in this area.
19. Fragment of ring base (Pl. XII). Probably early fifth century. Good quality of lustrous black glaze on inner surface. D, E 7. Refuse dump of Stratum II.
20. Fragment of Kotyle (Pl. XII). Black glaze, probably fifth century. D 7, near surface, amongst refuse of Stratum II.
21. Base of Kotyle (?) (Pl. XII). Black lustrous glaze. Probably fifth century. C 6, in ashes below cobbled pavement at 1.
22. Spreading base of Pot (Pl. XII). Bright red lustrous glaze, inside and out, on the inner surface flaking away. Probably fifth century. For this ware, from Athens, cf. *Hesperia*, Vol. II, pp. 279, 280. E, D 7.
23. Fragment of Kylix (Pl. XII). Red figure style, showing part of a recumbent figure in the centre ring. The details of the face are not indicated. This fragment was found from 50 to 100 cm. below the surface of the Tell.



24. Fragment of Kotyle (Pl. XII). Red figure style showing part of a female figure. The treatment of features, so far as they survive, suggests a date in the first half of the fifth century. Surface find.

24 (a). Fragment of Aryballos (Pl. XII). This is the neck of a Corinthian aryballos, dating to 600 B.C. or a little later. It was found in the disturbed area at 3 in E 5, 6 with characteristic II pottery.

25. Fragment of seated female figurine. Smooth grey-brown clay, no visible grits. The front and sides are moulded, the back closed up with a lump of clay, and smoothed by hand. The base is open. Figurines of a type similar to this and the following fragments were manufactured in the Greek islands

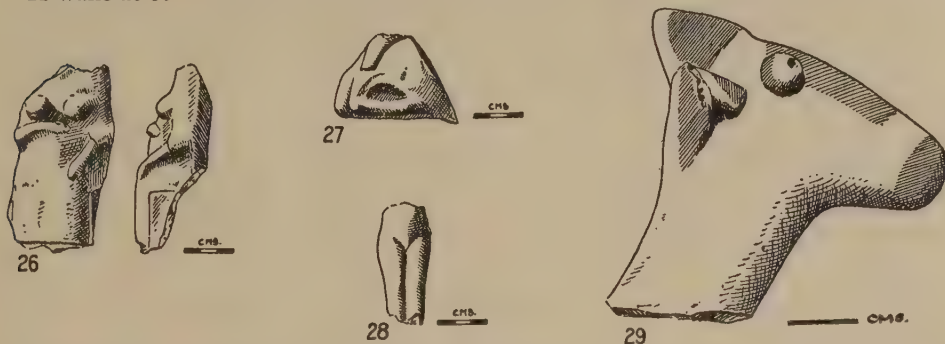


GLAZED SHERDS OF STRATUM II, EXCEPT NUMBER 96, WHICH IS
FROM STRATUM III

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

and eastern Aegean early in the fifth century.¹ E 4, 5 in rubbish pit below foundation level of wall at 5, with characteristic II fragments.

26. Fragment of seated female figure. Light orange-red ware with dark-red particles. The clay of this figurine is practically identical with that of the square shouldered jars (Fig. 3, p. 4); it is so distinctive as to suggest a common place of manufacture. The back of the fragment is missing. The front surface shows traces of a red wash. The form and technique closely resemble that of 25. D 7, with refuse of Stratum II.
27. Fragment of kneeling Sphinx. Ware identical with 26. Only the forelegs and left shoulder, showing the tip of a wig, survive. E 3, below foundation level of II walls at 8.



28. Fragment of standing female figurine. Greyish buff ware. E 3 from loose burnt debris at 8, immediately below door-sill in Stratum II wall.
29. Head of goat (?). Coarse light-red ware, with red wash. The eyes, ears, &c., are formed of applied blobs of clay. The head is hollow, but has no opening. D 7, in refuse of Stratum II.
30. Loom weight (Pl. XXXI). Yellowish buff clay, with red and white grits. E 3, rubbish pit at 8.

Ivory.

31. Fragment of an incised handle (Pl. XXXII). From E 4, in the central street, slightly below the ground level of Stratum II.
32. Pendant (Pl. XXXII). Decorated with incised rings. D 4, above the uppermost ash layer.

Stone.

- 33 and 34. (Pl. XXXI). Basalt hand grinders. The former from the refuse dump in D, E 7, the latter from near the surface in D 6.

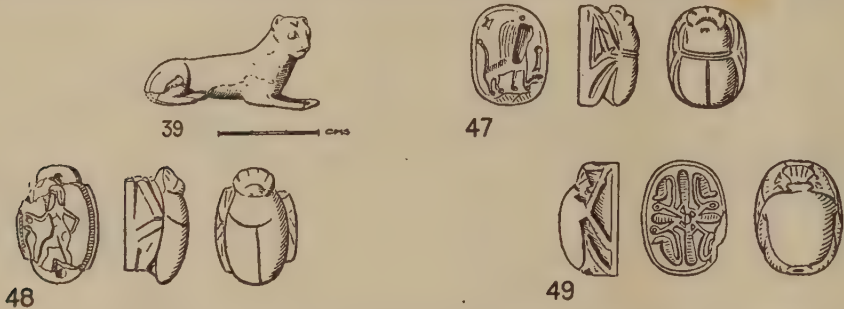
Glass.

35. Tear bottle (Pl. XXXII). E 5, found with fragments of characteristic II pottery in an intrusive pit in room 19 (Pl. III).

¹ See Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, Vol. I, cols. 530 ff., and Vol. II, Pls. 100 and 101.

Bronze.

36. Riveted handle of a jug (Pl. XXXIII). Found in E 2, near the surface, at the edge of the site where the stratification is disturbed.
37. Fragment of cosmetic spoon (Pl. XXXIII). Spiral groove round the neck. E 4, at foundation level.
38. Netting needle (Pl. XXXIII). About 27 cm. long, belongs to a type illustrated by Sir Flinders Petrie in his *Tools and Weapons*, Pl. LXV, 98-100.¹ C 5, found actually in the broken gap in the north wall of 1, and probably of later date than this house.



39. Couched lion. Thin bronze filled with lead. E 6, at 3, with sherds of Stratum II type.

Miscellaneous.

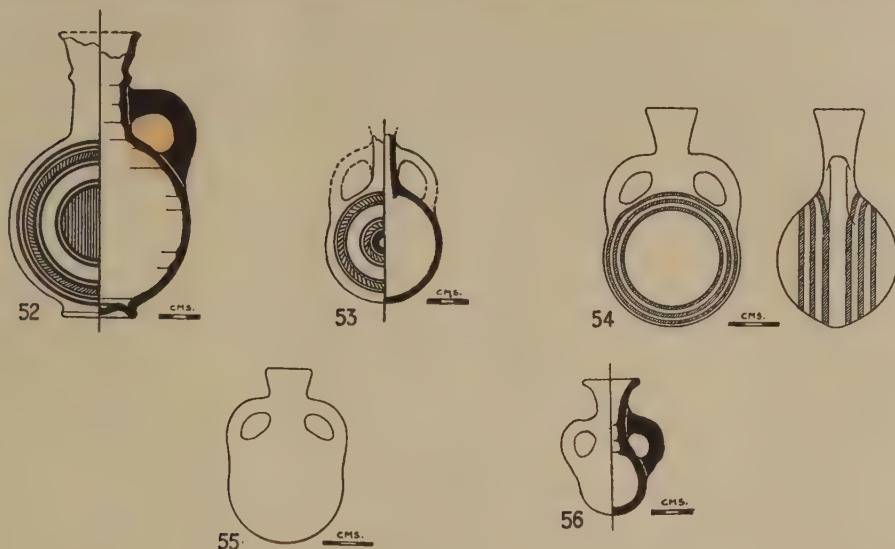
40. Pale-blue glass bead with dark-blue and white stratified eyes (Pl. XXXIV). E 4.
41. Similar to 40 (Pl. XXXIV). E 6, below foundation level.
42. Pale-blue glass bead with spiral white veins (Pl. XXXIV). C 5, found in the remains of silo, and perhaps therefore intrusive from Stratum I.
43. Amber-coloured glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). A surface find from G 1.
44. Cylindrical bead of grey-green veined stone (serpentine marble) (Pl. XXXIV). From surface in B 1.
45. Similar to 40 (Pl. XXXIV). D 7.
46. Glass bead similar to 40 (Pl. XXXIV). Found with 42.
47. Scarab in a dark-green stone resembling green jasper. The seal shows a winged gryphon standing before an uncertain object. Over the head is perhaps a solar disc and over the tail a star. The perforation has been carelessly bored and comes out through the seal face. E, D 6, at 2 with Nos. 4 ff.
48. Crystal scarab. Chipped and broken. Heracles (?) on the seal face. The attitude and style of the figure recall an archaic Greek ring scarab from 'Atlit.² E 4, below II walls.
49. Pale-grey steatite scarab with design of uraei and flower petals. E 5, at 3, with pottery of II type.

¹ Cf. an example from Rhodes, Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, Vol. II, Pl. 15, No. 406; several other examples are cited in Vol. I of the same publication, col. 147.

² *QDAP*, Vol. II, p. 79, No. 629.

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50. Taurt pendant in pale-yellow steatite (Pl. XXXV). Probably XXVI Dynasty.¹
D 8, in refuse dump with sherds of II type.
51. Fragment of Aegis of Bastet in blue glazed faience (Pl. XXXV). From C 6.



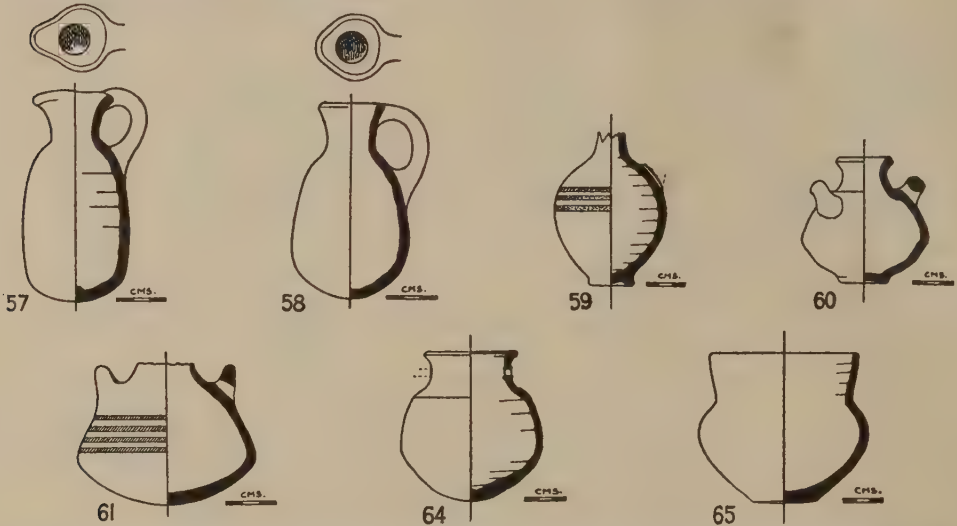
Stratum III. c. 1100-925 B.C.

Pottery.

52. Jug. Buff ware with large white grits: the section shows ash grey in the centre. Reddish matt surface on which the decoration, of red and black paint, is applied direct. D 4 below ashes under room 6. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 22.)
53. Pilgrim bottle, incomplete. The ware resembles that of 52, with fine instead of large white grits. There is a barely discernible surface slip on which is laid a dull black and red paint decoration. Black nicks across the handles. E 3, below foundations of Stratum II. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 28.)
54. Pilgrim bottle. Hard reddish buff ware, similar to that of Fig. 12 (p. 7). Faint trace of a buff slip, vertically burnished. Decoration is very faint. One handle and part of the rim are missing. D 2, above the thick ash layer dividing this stratum from that below. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 29.)
55. Pilgrim bottle. Ware similar to 54: no visible sign of painted ornament. E 2, east corner of the square, directly below foundation wall of II period. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 26.)
56. Pilgrim bottle. Reddish buff ware throughout. Surface roughly smoothed vertically. D 5, room 22. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 27.)

¹ Cf. Petrie, *Amulets*, 236 s and t on Pl. XL.

57. Jug. Red buff ware, mottled cream and red surface, grey in centre. E 1, outside the town wall.
58. Jug. Rather coarse buff ware with large grits. E 5, below the bath in room 20. This jug therefore perhaps belongs rather to the earlier period.
59. Bottle. Ware as that of Fig. 12 (p. 7). Three dark-red bands below the handle, which is missing. D 4, below the upper layer of ash separating this from the Graeco-Persian level. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 31.)



60. Squat pot. Buff with fine white grits. The handles are pinched on to the shoulder. D 4, room 22, below upper layer of ash. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 21.)
61. Squat pot. Coarse buff ware, large white grits. (Cf. Fig. 11, p. 7.) The rim is missing. Faint red bands below the handles. D 4, room 23, below upper layer of ash. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 19.)
62. Squat pot (Pl. XIII). Ware as 61. Remains of a creamy slip, flaking off, and faint horizontal bands below the handles. E 3, disturbed area at 8.
63. Squat pot (Pl. XIII). Ware as above. Panelled decoration formed by faint horizontal bands below the handles and round the base of the neck, connected by vertical lines framing the handles. D 5, below upper layer of ash.
64. Pot. Pale-buff surface, dark-greyish section with coarse white grits. There are two holes for suspension in the neck. D 5, assumed floor level of rooms at 27.
65. Deep bowl. Buff ware, fairly fine and even texture throughout, with fine dark grits. Entirely covered with a thin dark-red slip. D 5, below upper layer of ash. (See *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXIII, 25.)
66. Stemmed bowl (Pl. XIII). Ware as that of 65. Dark-red slip, inside and out, and over rim of the foot. Where the slip is specially thin it shows brown. The surface is burnished horizontally, with occasional cross strokes. E 5, room 21.



79



81



82



74



68



67



89



76



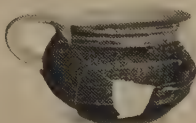
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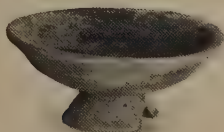
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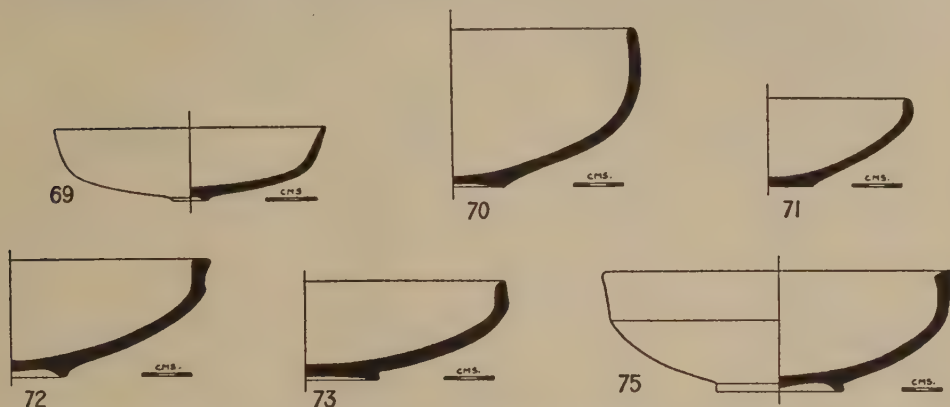


83

POTTERY OF STRATUM III, c. 1100 (?) to 925 B.C.

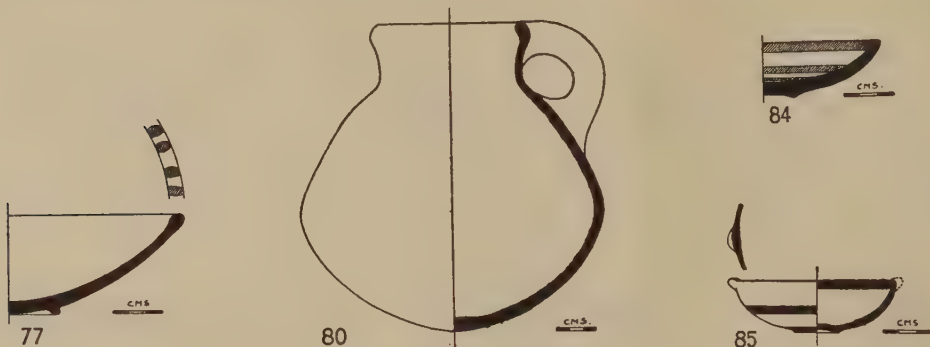
EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

67. Jug (Pl. XIII). Brown buff ware, with fine dark grits, similar to that of 65. A red slip, that has partly flaked off, covers the outside of the jug. The rudiments of a raised ring round the neck immediately above the handle. The provenance of this pot, which was found at Tell Abu Hawām before the excavations, is not known. It is clearly characteristic of this stratum, however, and belongs to the same class of ware as Nos. 65 and 66, and Fig. 9, p. 7.
68. Bowl (Pl. XIII). Fine reddish ware covered with a dark-red slip burnished horizontally—cf. type of Fig. 9. E 5, room 18.



69. Bowl, incomplete, but restorable. A fine reddish brown ware identical with that of 68, covered entirely with a dark-red slip. Though this bowl in ware and appearance seems to belong to Stratum III, its fragments were actually found close to a group of Late Bronze Age beads (No. 399) in D 4, at 53. The immediate proximity of the destroyed area of the site may explain its intrusion. Cf. 251.
70. Bowl, incomplete. Brick-red ware with coarse grits. An external red slip not thick enough to hide flaws and grits in the clay. Uneven horizontal burnish. F 6, at 12, immediately below the foundation of the Graeco-Persian town wall.
71. Bowl, fragmentary. Red-brown with grey centre and white grits—rather gritty to the touch. F 5, on pavement of room 13.
72. Bowl, fragmentary. Red with purplish grey centre, and a few dark grits. Much finer texture than 71, same provenance.
73. Bowl, fragment. Red-brown ware similar to 71, with some large white and red grits, but smoother to the touch. E 3, 4 below wall foundations of Stratum II.
74. Jug with spout and no handle (Pl. XIII). The top part of the neck is missing. Whitish cream ware covered by a thin slip of the same colour with bands of black paint. E 6 at 15, assumed floor level, above a layer of ash on which the walls are built.
75. Bowl. Reddish brown throughout, with fine black grits. Surface pinker in tone. Well baked. E 6, with 74.
76. Jug (Pl. XIII). Red-brown with large white grits. Rim slightly inturned. E 6, with 74.

77. Bowl. Red-buff darkening toward surface, with white and dark grits. Rough burnish on the surface and nicks of dark paint over the rim. E 5, 6 immediately west of room 15 on same burnt layer as 74.
78. Jug (Pl. XIII). Light red-buff ware with white grits: even colour through section. A low ring base. There is a red and three narrow black bands round the neck. This jug was found at Tall Abu Hawam before the excavations. Its ware is characteristic of Stratum III. Cf. 52.
79. Two-handled jug: fragment (Pl. XIII). Light brick-red with grey centre and fine dark grits. Red and black paint bands: no slip discernible. E 3, 4 below foundations of Stratum II walls.

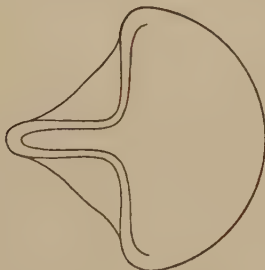
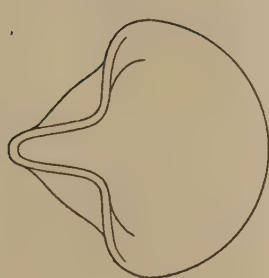
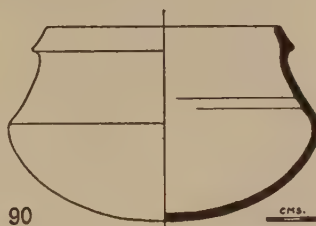
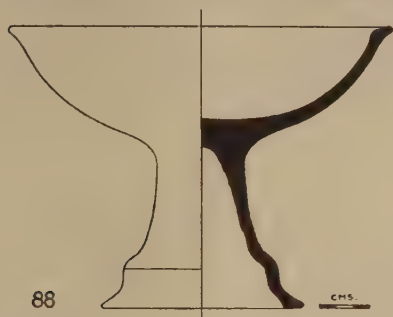


80. Jug. Rough brown ware, black centre and fine white grits. Lower part blackened by fire. E 5, room 18.
81. Deep bowl (Pl. XIII). Hard red-brown ware resembling that of 75. The surface of the body is partially burnished. The painted decoration is thin: there are four horizontal grooves below the rim. The bowl stands on three loop-feet attached to a shallow ring base. E 4, room 21.
82. Jug, restored from fragments (Pl. XIII). Reddish buff ware discoloured by burning. A barely discernible slip, casually burnished. The burnishing marks are vertical round the neck. Dark-brown paint. E 5, 6 north of room 14, with 77.
83. Jug (Pl. XIII). Rough brick-red ware; the section shows grey toward inner surface. Large white grits. Faint bands of red paint round the body: no slip. E 5, room 18.
84. Saucer, fragment. Same ware as 83. Has thin slip of the same colour as the clay, with bands of purplish red on the inside of the bowl. E 4, room 22.
85. Bowl, fragment. Fine Indian-red ware, with a red slip and dull-black bands. A knob handle on the surviving fragment of rim. G 6, outside the town wall.
86. Bottle (Pl. XIII). Bright Indian-red ware: very fine and even texture. Red slip closely burnished horizontally, with black painted decoration. Similar to 85. G 1, outside the western extremity of the site, close below the surface of the plain.
87. Bottle (Pl. XIII). Hard and fine blue-grey ware with red surface and burnished red slip. Black paint decoration. The mouth is missing. Cf. 85 and 86. E 5, room 18.

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

88. Trumpet stemmed bowl, incomplete. Red-buff with greyish centre and white grits. The surface is mottled pink and cream. F 7, north corner.

89. Pilgrim bottle (Pl. XIII). Light brick-red ware, with large white grits and some flaws. The surface is hand-smoothed. Red paint ornament. F 5, at the base of the town wall. The bottle perhaps belongs to the Stratum IV period.



90. Cooking-pot, rather close grained with minute white grits. F 5, below a row of sandstone blocks laid in the south corner of room 19.

91. Juglet (Pl. XIII). Black ware, grey in section, without grits. The surface is rough. The base is broken. F 7, west of room at 11, by the top surviving course of the town wall.

92. Lamp. Buff, with occasional large grits and flaws. Grey in section. E 4, west end of room 24 at pavement level.

93. Lamp. Light red with fine grits: even texture. E 4, room 20.

94. Lamp. Gritty orange-buff ware. D 2, west of 25.

95. Cup with handle, restored from fragments (Pl. XIII). Fine metallic buff ware, close grained and well baked. The cup is covered inside and out with a dark-brown slip, thinly applied with a brush, of which the marks are visible. It has a flat base

left uncovered by the slip and two reserved bands round the lip, as well as a small circle reserved in the centre of the base inside. Exact parallels to this cup, both in form and details of decoration, have been found in tombs of the Protogeometric period in Northern Thessaly.¹ D, E 2, west of the house at 25.

96. Fragment of bowl (Pl. XII, facing p. 16). In a fine and hard red-buff ware with buff slip and red paint ornament. The inner surface is entirely coated with red. This fragment, like the last, is closely paralleled in ornament and form by bowls from the series of tombs cited above.² A fragment of a similar bowl in identical ware has been found at Askalon. F, G 4, within and on a level with the lowest



- course of the town wall. In this area pottery characteristic of Stratum III was found in large quantities at a low level, due doubtless to an excavation in the III period which has left its mark in the destruction of Stratum IV buildings on the north-east side of square G 4 (Pl. IV). The present fragment was found amongst this pottery.
97. Jar fragment. Pepper and salt coloured ware verging outwards from grey to brown in tone. Large white grits. White cream surface. Decoration in red and black paint. D 5, 6, below the clay and rubble floor of the Graeco-Persian house at 4.
98. Jar (Pl. XXXVI). In ware and decoration resembles 97. The jar stands on a comparatively small disc base, barely wide enough for stability. It was found in D 1, standing against the outer face of the town wall, a position that leaves it uncertain whether the jar belongs to Stratum III or IV, to the later or the earlier phase of the Iron Age occupation.
99. Jar (Pl. XXXVI). Buff, greyish centre, with fine grits. E 4, room 2 I.
100. Bath (Pl. XXXVI). Of coarse clay mixed with chopped straw, varying in colour from buff to pale brick-red. Grey in section. The rim of the bath is about 8 cm. wide and has a slight inward projection. There are two handles on either long side of the bath. It was found broken but in position in the west corner of D 4.
101. Incised jar handle, fragment. Coarse pinkish buff ware with white grits. E 2, east corner.
102. Ram's head, light red-brown clay. The neck is hollow but there is no hole in

¹ See W. A. Heurtley and T. C. Skeat in the *British School Annual*, Vol. XXXI, Pl. VI, Nos. 83-8.

² *Ibid.*, Pl. VII. See also, for the distribution of the concentric semicircle motive, T. C. Skeat, *The Dorians in Archaeology*, p. 7, note 2.

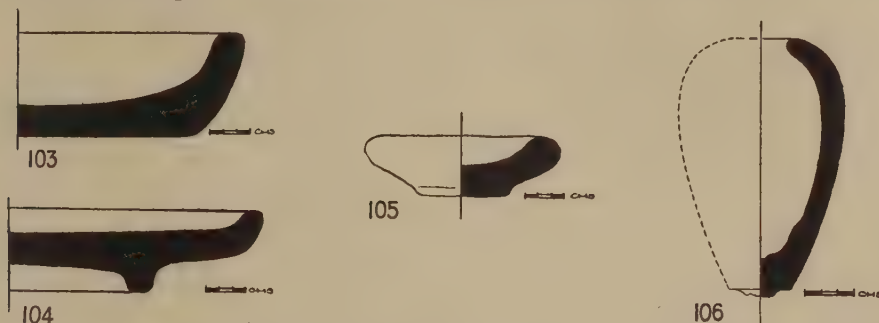
EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

the muzzle. E 4, north of room 24, close below a layer of ashes dividing Stratum II from Stratum III.

Stone.

103-5. Basalt mortars from D, E 4, D 2, and D 2 respectively. 103 and 104 are fragments.

106. Alabaster vase fragment. E 4. The fragment was found below the foundation level of the III buildings here, but above the thick ash layer marking the end of the earlier occupation.



107. Basalt corn rubber (Pl. XXXI). E 5, room 19.

108. Cone, perhaps a gaming piece (Pl. XXXVII, 1). Dark-grey steatite. F 3, above the thick burning dividing Stratum III from IV.

Spindle-whorls, loom weights, &c.

Spindle whorls were very common in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age levels. The usual material is dark-grey steatite, but bone is frequently used in the Late Bronze and occasionally in the Iron Age. The usual form is a short convex cone. The base is invariably rough and scratched, the cone surface more or less polished, sometimes in the bone whorls highly so. Nos. 109 to 114 show some varieties that occurred in Stratum III (Pl. XXXVII, 1).

109. Steatite. E 4, west end of room 18.

110. Steatite. D 5, east of 23.

111. Steatite. C 5, below the west end of house at 1.

112. Steatite. D 5, in the burning below Stratum II.

113. Bone. D 4, room 23.

114. Limestone. E 4, on pavement at 24.

115. Bead (Pl. XXXI). Buff clay, pricked with a needle. E 3, north-east side, close above thick ash layer dividing this stratum from IV.

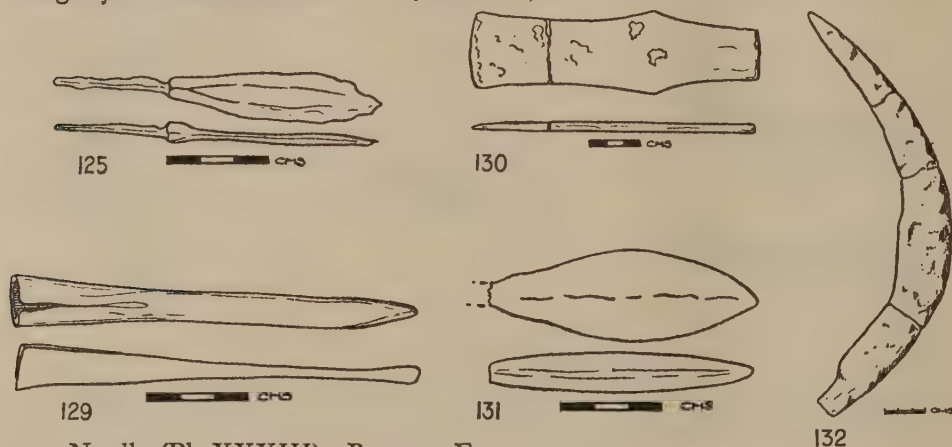
116. Loom weight (Pl. XXXI). Buff clay. E 3, 4.

117. Loom weight or spindle whorl (Pl. XXXI). Buff clay. E 4.

118. Loom weight (Pl. XXXI). Red clay. The under side is completely rough and the perforation large and irregular. E 2, below foundation level of Stratum II.

Metal.

119. Fibula (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. A normal Early Iron Age type, illustrated by M. Blinkenberg with an example from Vrokastro in Crete.¹ E 3, below the level of Stratum II foundations. Fragments of a similar fibula were found in Stratum IV, D, E 2, west of the house at 44.
120. Ring (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. D 5, below the layer of ash covering Stratum III.
121. Tanged knife-blade (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. The blade is flat on one side, slightly convex on the other. D 6, east of 27.



122. Needle (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. E 4.
123. Needle (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. D 4, on the lime floor of room 23.
124. Dagger-blade (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. A rivet hole can be seen at the hilt end. Sir Flinders Petrie states that the recurved form of dagger appears in Egypt after the wars of the XIXth and XXth Dynasties with the Sea Raiders, with whom he consequently associated it.² F, G 5, immediately inside the foundation of the town wall.
125. Tanged arrow-head (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. A flat rib runs down the centre of either side, rising to a point at the neck of the blade. E 4, outside the north corner of room 20, level with the foundation.
126. Tanged knife-blade (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze. E 4, 5, on the floor of room 20.
- 127 and 128. Two similar tanged arrow-heads (Pl. XXXIII). Bronze, badly corroded. Trace of a flat rib down either side of the blade. Cf. 125.
129. Socketed chisel-blade. Bronze. E 4, on the pavement of room 24.
130. Adze-head. Bronze. The form is illustrated by Sir Flinders Petrie in his *Tools and Weapons*, Pl. XVIII, and on Pl. XVII, by a very similar specimen, No. 93, of about 1000 B.C. from Egypt.³ The form occurs frequently.
131. Arrow-head. Iron. E 4, on the floor of room 20.
132. Sickle-blade, fragmentary. Iron. E 4, 5, on the floor of room 20.

¹ *Fibules grecques et orientales*, p. 72, Fig. 54.

² *Tools and Weapons*, p. 25.

³ Cf. also Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, Vol. I, col. 68, No. 27, and Vol. II, Pl. 3.

Beads.

133. Reel-shaped bead (Pl. XXXIV). Chalk or similar material; perhaps white jade.¹ D 4, in room 20.
134. Spherical carnelian bead (Pl. XXXIV). D 3.
135. Triangular stratified glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). E 5, room 18. A bead of this type illustrated by Horace T. Beck² is dated about 600 B.C. Compare also a bead of the Archaic period from Lindos,³ and similar beads from the Artemis Orthia sanctuary at Sparta.⁴ The assumed date of this room, about 1000 to 900 B.C., is somewhat earlier than the occurrence of this type of bead elsewhere, so that the presence of this example here may be due to the disturbance mentioned on p. 5.
136. Glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). With 135.
137. Spherical bead of dark-brown translucent stone (Pl. XXXIV). E 7, west side, in a layer of ashes that passed below the room at 11. The bead may therefore antedate Stratum III.
138. Cluster of 11 pale-blue faience disc beads (Pl. XXXIV). E 4, beneath stones fallen from the west wall of room 20.
139. Segmented bead, in pale-blue faience (Pl. XXXIV). D 6, south corner, below the foundation of the Stratum II town wall.
140. Elongated barrel-shaped bead (broken) (Pl. XXXIV). Black glass with white veins. D 4.
141. Spherical blue faience bead (Pl. XXXIV). D 5, room west of 27.



142

Miscellaneous.

142. Rectangular bead. Black glass pierced longitudinally, a seal on each of the two main faces. On the one side a man holding a weapon or torch; on the other an ox. D 6, west end, below the layer of ashes separating this from the Graeco-Persian level.
143. Bes amulet, fragment (Pl. XXXV). Blue faience. D 6, in the end of wall broken off by the intrusive pit at 3.
144. Bes (Pl. XXXV). Blue faience. E 4, below foundation of Stratum II wall. Both 143 and 144 might by position belong to Stratum II.
145. Ptah Seker Osiris (Pl. XXXV). Pale-blue faience. G 4, directly below the foundation of Stratum II town wall.
146. Ptah Seker Osiris (Pl. XXXV). Holding feather in either hand. Pale-blue faience. E 5, on floor of room 17.
147. Sekhmet or Bastet holding wand (Pl. XXXV). Blue faience. E 5, with 146 at the east corner of the room, at foundation level.

¹ For the form, cf. Schmidt, *Schliemann's Sammlung*, No. 7760.

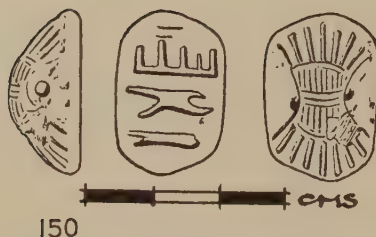
² Beck, *Archaeologia*, Vol. LXXXVII, p. 64.

³ Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, Vol. I, cols. 93 f., No. 151, and Vol. II, Pl. 10.

⁴ *British School Annual*, XV, Pl. VIII, 24.

148. The upper half of Sekhmet or Bastet (Pl. XXXV). In pale-blue faience. G 3, below supposed fragment of Stratum II town wall.

149. Cone seal. Blue faience. With seal of Hawk and Uraeus. E 5, room 19, with characteristic Cypriote pottery, red slip with black concentric rings. Cf. 212.



150. Stamp, double shell-backed type, with corrupt hieroglyphics reading *Ra-men-Neith*. Pale-blue faience. Stamps similar to this and to 151 were found by Sir Flinders Petrie in tombs of the XXIst Dynasty at Tell Fāra'.¹ Compare also stamps from Vrokastro.² E 4, close to the oven in the building at 24, 30 cm. below the level of the pavement.

151. Similar to 150, with seal of Horus. Same provenance.

*Stratum IV. c. 1230-1100 B.C.*³

Pottery.

152. Jug (Pl. XIV). Brownish buff ware with large white grits. Rather faint decoration in red and black paint applied without intervening slip to the surface of the clay. E 5, at 31, in a layer of earth and ashes that lay below room 19 in Stratum III. This jug, with the following three pieces, 153 to 155, together associated with the second phase of Stratum IV, shows a close resemblance in ware and decoration to pottery of the subsequent period, and argues the continuity of the two.

¹ *Beth-Pelet I*, Pl. XXXV, Nos. 395 and 801.

² E. H. Hall, *Excavations in Eastern Crete, Vrokastro*, p. 135 and Fig. 81.

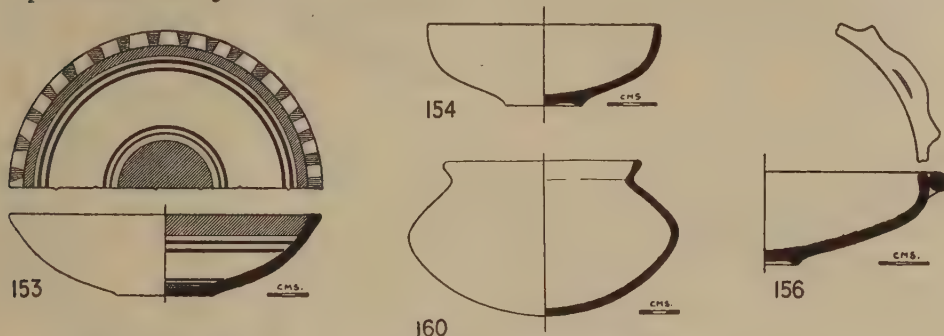
³ See p. 8 above and Plate IV.



EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY OF STRATUM IV, SECOND PHASE

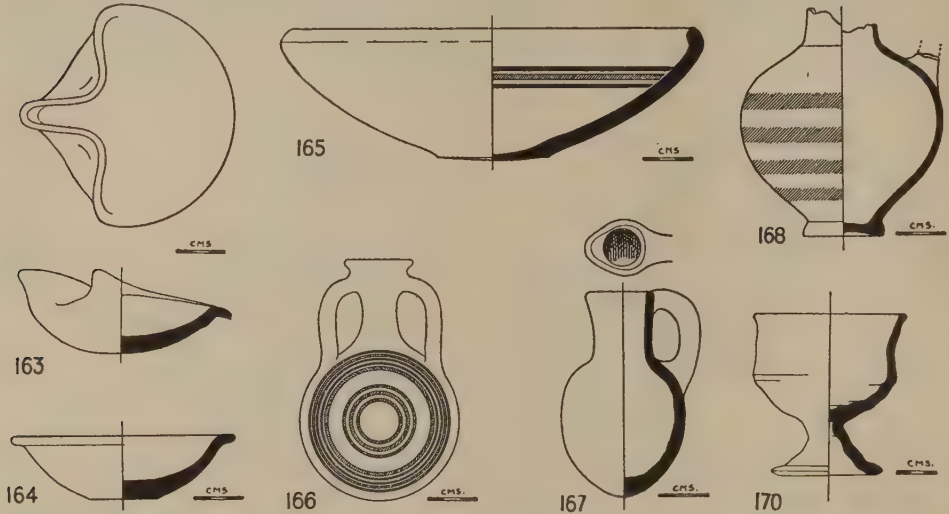
EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWAM

153. Bowl (Pl. XIV). Reddish buff with white grits. Red and black paint decoration. Closely resembles 52 in ware and decoration. Same provenance as 152.
154. Bowl (Pl. XIV). Buff with grey centre. Fairly hard and fine texture, with occasional large grits. The bowl is covered with a burnished cream slip. The marks of the burnishing tool are sharply defined. Same provenance as 152.
155. Saucer (Pl. XIV). Buff ware with fine dark grits. There is a burnished, cream-buff slip on the inner surface with thin red and black paint decoration. Same provenance as 152.



156. Bowl, fragment. Ware resembles that of 154. The outer surface is burnished, but on the inside of the bowl the burnishing is barely discernible. There is a compressed horizontal loop-handle on the rim. E 6, 34.
157. Pilgrim bottle (Pl. XIV). Buff ware, with grey centre. No visible trace of slip or surface ornament. The body of the flask is rather flat with sharp edges. E 6, at east end of 33 below a mass of stones fallen from the building.
158. Jug, incomplete (Pl. XIV). The ware is that of Fig. 14, p. 9, the drawing of which was made from this specimen. The bottom of the jug is incomplete but seems to have been rounded. E 6, 34.
159. Lamp. Light-red ware, grey centre. The marks of turning on the wheel are rather pronounced on the inner surface. The shape is almost identical with that of 93. E, F 6, 35.
160. Cooking-pot. Reddish brown ware, with fine grits. E, F 5, 35.
161. Pilgrim flask (Pl. XIV). Buff ware with large white grits. The decoration is in red paint on a slip of the same clay as the flask. Pierced horizontal lug handles. The neck is missing. This and the following number, 162, were found in D 5, level with the foundations of the building at 27 (Pl. III); there was no definite floor level in the rooms. This building is attributed to Stratum III, but it may well be a connecting link between that period and the second phase of IV. In this ware there is no appreciable difference between the pottery of III and that of IV, second phase. Cf. 63 (Pl. XIII, facing p. 20), from the same spot at a somewhat higher level.
162. Pilgrim bottle (Pl. XIV). Decoration and ware are similar to 161, but the texture is slightly coarser. Same provenance as 161.

163. Lamp. Hard grey-brown ware, much discoloured by burning. This lamp does not differ essentially in form from those of Stratum III. E 4, in the thick burning between III and IV.
164. Saucer. Gritty brown-buff ware, with grey centre and large white particles. G 4, south of 42 and below the town wall of III.



165. Bowl, fragmentary. Hard buff ware with some large white grits. Evenly baked throughout the section. The decoration is in red and black paint on a thin slip of the same colour as the ware. F 4, from the passage between 40 and 42, on a level with the foundations of those buildings.
166. Pilgrim flask. Gritty buff ware, grey centre, with black and white grits. There are fragmentary remains of a slip of the same colour and painted decoration in red. In form and decoration it is practically identical with 162. E 4, eastern room of the house at 41.
167. Jug. Coarse red ware with dark grits. The form of this jug with its slightly pointed bottom distinguishes it from the similar small jugs of subsequent periods. Cf., for example, 57 and 58. E 4, amongst fallen masonry of 41.
168. Jug, incomplete. Brown buff ware with fine dark grits; evenly baked. There are traces of a cream slip and red paint bands round the body. The ware of this jug resembles that of the red slip wares of Stratum III. E 5, room 36, east corner about floor level.
169. Jug, incomplete (Pl. XIV). Ash grey ware with greyish cream surface and white grits. It has a heavy flattened base. E 5, at 37.
170. Goblet. Coarse red-buff ware, with grey centre and white grits. The surface is mottled, there are many flaws, and the whole vessel is warped. C 6, in the narrow space immediately outside the north wall of 30.

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

171. Flask.¹ Light-red ware of fairly fine texture, with minute dark grits. There is a thin slip of the same clay and a decoration of concentric spirals in red paint. The surface is worn in places. The shape is not uncommon in base-ring ware. Cf. 267. The top of the neck is missing. D 3, at the east end of room 44. The flask was found at the base of the wall and may therefore be slightly earlier than the house.
172. Store jar (Pl. XXXVI). Dull reddish brown ware with dark grits. The bottom of the jar is thin-walled and of characteristic Early Iron form. Cf. Fig. 13, p. 9. The low rim and rounded shoulder bring it closer to a common type of jar in Stratum III. Found standing with 173 in G 3, outside and below the foundation level of Stratum III town wall.



173. Store jar (Pl. XXXVI). Pinkish buff ware, paler surface, with grey centre and white grits: the clay is rather friable. The bottom is egg shaped and has a small circular hole bored in it. The neck is missing. G 3, with 172.
174. Store jar (Pl. XXXVI). Buff to light-red ware with fine dark grits. A well-turned jar. In form rather closer to the Late Bronze Age jar than 172 and 173. E 5, found lying close to the east wall of 37, and 20 cm. below its foundation level. The jar belongs to the first phase of Stratum IV.
175. Store jar. See Fig. 13, p. 9. In form the jar resembles 174, and like it belongs to the earliest phase of IV. E 5, standing on the floor of room 36.

Clay Figurines.

176. Fragment of Hathor plaque. Greyish brown clay. Only the front surface is moulded. E 2, below the layer of ash covering Stratum IV.
177. Fragment of Late Mycenaean female figurine. See No. 314, p. 54. Fine creamy buff ware, with red paint on a buff slip. The bust only survives. The fragment was found at the exact north corner of E 5, room 36, close to the jar, No. 175. The date of the figurine itself is not likely to be later than 1200 B.C., but the possibilities of survival in an object of this size diminish its value as evidence of date.

Stone.

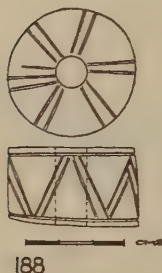
178. Fragment of mortar. Basalt. D 5.

Spindle-whorls, &c. (Pl. XXXVII, 2).

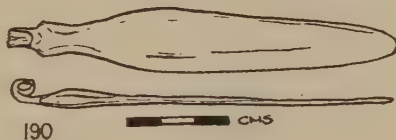
179. Steatite. C 6, from masonry of the outer west wall of 30.

¹ QDAP, Vol. III, Pl. XXII, 2

180. Steatite. D 6, west of 30.
 181. Steatite. E 3, at west corner of the house at 44.
 182. Steatite. E 5, below the east wall of III room at 18.
 183. Ivory. E 5, below the room at 18.
 184. Bone. F 4, close above the surviving foundation of room 40.
 185. Bone. F 5, in layer of ashes below the foundations of Stratum III.
 186. Steatite. E 6, east of 33.
 187. Limestone. D, E 4, room 36.



188



190



191

188. Cylindrical whorl: limestone. Incised decoration on the side and both ends. This type of whorl has been found at Rhodes at a considerably later period—about the eighth century.¹ The present example belongs probably to the second phase of Stratum IV. F 4, room 40, at the foot of the intrusive north wall of 39.

Bronze.

189. Tanged arrow-head; leaf shaped with central rib (Pl. XXXIII). Cf. Nos. 360 to 362 of Stratum V. This example was found amongst the mixed IV walls in F 5, at 37.
 190. Knife-blade (Pl. XXXIII), with curled tang.² E 2, in the masonry of a fragment of wall belonging to Stratum IV.
 191. Fragment of weapon. A similarly shaped but slightly larger object in iron, of the XXth Dynasty from Egypt, is described by Sir Flinders Petrie as a halberd.³ The present specimen is badly corroded and appears to be too light for the purpose. E 2, 3. Fragments of a similar object were found in D 2, in the southern room of the building at 45.

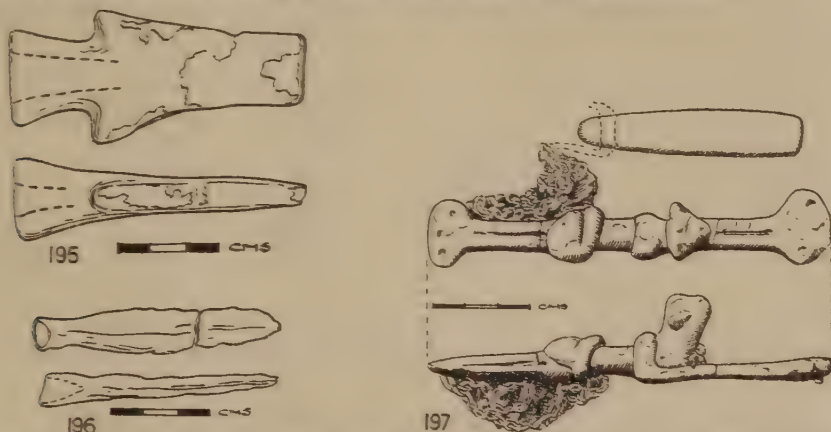
¹ Cf. Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, Vol. II, Pl. 14, No. 361.

² Cf. a knife from el 'Amārna illustrated by Sir Flinders Petrie in *Tools and Weapons*, Pl. XXXI, No. 57.

³ *Ibid.*, Pl. VI, No. 187.

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192. Fibula, fragmentary (Pl. XXXIII). Symmetrical fiddle-bow type. Cf. No. 119. F 6, room 35.
 193. Hook (Pl. XXXIII). E 2, below foundations of III.
 194. Ring (Pl. XXXIII). D 4, outside room 36.
 195. Fragment of a socketed dagger (?). D 2, in the house at 45.
 196. Socketed arrow-head. E 4, below the level of III foundations.



197. Bar, chain, and stone pendant. The bar is made in three sections, looped together so as to suggest a crouching dog. The metal is badly corroded. F 4, below the later wall blocking the passage between 41 and 43. The chain belongs at latest to the early phase of IV.

Beads.

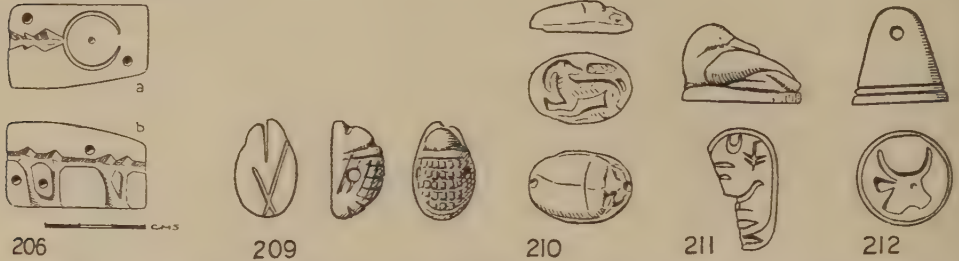
198. Grooved hemispherical faience bead (Pl. XXXIV). The glaze has disappeared except on the flat base. D 5.
 199. Glass bead, silvery grey with white veined chevrons (Pl. XXXIV). F 6, in debris below foundations of room 14 (Pl. III). This bead belongs, at earliest, to the late phase of IV.
 200. Spherical blue faience bead (Pl. XXXIV). G 5, below the town wall of III.
 201. Fluted faience bead, grey-blue (Pl. XXXIV). D 2, east of 45 and below stone pavement of Stratum III.
 202. Spherical glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). E 4, west corner of 36.
 203. Spherical faience bead (Pl. XXXIV). Pale blue with traces of brownish paint. C 6, amongst walls north of 30 and probably belonging to earliest phase of IV.

Miscellaneous Objects.

204. Signet ring (Pls. XXXII and XXXVIII). Bone. The surface is decayed, the figure of Ptah or Osiris is recognizable on the seal. F 5, below later constructions of IV, north of the figure '38': probably contemporary with the first phase of IV.
 205. Incised bone handle (Pl. XXXII). D 2, in the house at 45.

206. Mould. Steatite. The stone is 15 mm. thick and has a different pattern on each side. The pattern on (a) with which may perhaps be compared the gold ornament, No. 417, shown on Pl. XXXIX, 1, appears on a limestone mould found at Tell el Jamme.¹ The reverse side of the mould seems to be intended for making beads. Compare No. 359 below, p. 58. D 2, by the house at 45.

207. Celt (Pl. XXXVII, 1). Smooth grey-green stone. Jadeite. E 6, in southern corner of 35.



208. Fragment of bowl. Faience (Pl. XXXIX, 2). Plain grey glaze on the outside, and on the inner surface white with black design. D 2, below the III pavement north of the building at 25 (Pl. III).

209. Hedgehog amulet. Pale-blue faience. Pierced laterally. On the front is a conventional tree. E 5, outside the south corner of 36, at floor level. Probably second phase of IV.

210. Scarab. Pale-blue faience. Crude work. On the seal an ibex with head looking over its shoulder at a conventional tree. A type perhaps originating in the XVIIIth Dynasty.² D 3, 4, below the level of Stratum III buildings.

211. Fragment of duck seal amulet: carnelian. On the seal face *Nesut Hemt Ueret*³ inscribed in a cartouche. D 5, north corner.

212. Cone seal. Blue faience: with head of an ox. Closely resembles No. 149. E 5, below the floor of room 17 (Stratum III).

213. Amulet. Blue faience (Pl. XXXV). Deity wearing white crown, Osiris (?). D 4, below the wall of Stratum III room at 23. Probably late phase of IV.

214. Sekhmet amulet, fragment (Pl. XXXV). Pale-blue faience. The upper part of the figure, which holds a staff, is missing. Cf. No. 147 from a rather low level in Stratum III. E, F 6, in 34, below a mass of stones fallen from the surrounding walls. Associated pottery was of the type decorated with red and black concentric rings. Second phase of IV.

215. Two identical Ptah Seker amulets in blue faience (Pl. XXXV). Compare No.

¹ Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XLII, 3 and 4.

² Cf. Brunton and Engelbach, *Gurob*, Tomb 51, Pl. XXIV, No. 24, and Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XVI, No. 192, &c.

³ Cf. a faience scarab of Nefertiti from Tell el 'Amārna, Petrie, *Scarabs and Cylinders*, Pl. XXXVI, No. 43. The title is also that of Queen Tiy, Petrie, *ibid.*, Pl. XXXV, No. 155.



1. LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY, 219 TO 228, AT 51 IN D 6, 7,
LOOKING NORTH



2. BRONZE STATUETTE: 370

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

146 from room 17, and, for example, a similar amulet from a XXth-Dynasty tomb at Tell Fāra'.¹ Found in F 5, directly below a wall of the latest phase of IV, south of the figure '37'.

216. Ptah Seker Osiris. Blue faience (Pl. XXXV). The head is missing. E, F 5, at 37, close below the west wall of room 19 in Stratum III. Latest phase of IV.
217. Cylinder seal (Pl. XXXVIII). Steatite. A tall figure bearing a spear in the right hand, and a round shield slung over the left shoulder is preceded by an attendant driving a one-horse chariot, above which are suspended a bird and an arrow. Each figure wears a skirt that covers the left leg to the ankle, leaving the right, which is advanced, bare to the thigh. The background is covered with dots. The cylinder was found in C 5, close above the sand. There is no close stratification in the lower levels at this point, nor any buildings earlier than the Stratum II house at 1, beneath which this cylinder was found. Its classification under the earliest Iron Age Stratum is conjectural.



218. Gold ear-ring (Pl. XXXIX, 1). This was found with a number of burnt metallic fragments, apparently silver, wrapped in a small piece of cloth in E 4, room 36, level with the top of the walls.
- 218 a. Pin-head in form of a calf's head. Blue, green, yellow, and black glass. This was found in E 4, outside the north wall of the house at 36, and should consequently belong to the beginning of the Early Iron Age, or the end of the Late Bronze. On the other hand, a similar head was found embedded in the wall of the Graeco-Persian house in C 5, and another has also occurred at 'Atlit in an early Persian burial. There was no traceable disturbance of the stratification in this spot, but the object is so small that the possibility of movement cannot be ruled out.

Pottery.

Stratum V. c. 1400-1230 B.C.

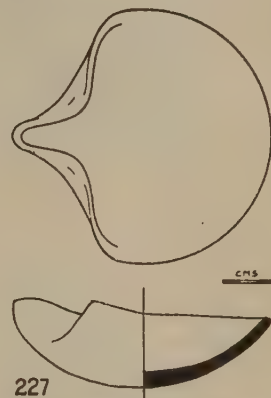
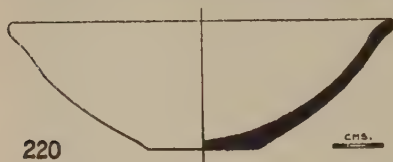
219. Bowl. Dark brick-red ware, rather coarse.

Numbers 219 to 228 form part of a single group of pottery found partially crushed by stones fallen from the fragments of wall shown at 51, D 6, 7 (Pl. XI), and in the photograph on Pl. XV. The tops of the stones seen in the photograph were discoloured by fire and were covered by a layer of ashes which passed directly below the east wall of 32 (Stratum IV, left top corner of the photograph) and above the west corner of 30. Thus the group is likely to be contemporary with the latest phase of V and the building at 30 (drawn for convenience with Stratum IV), probably about the middle of the thirteenth century. The levels are affected by a sharp fall of the strata here toward the south.

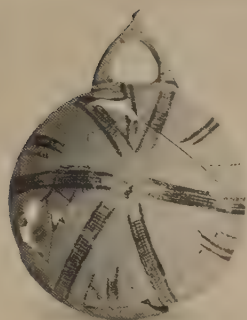
¹ Petrie, *Beth-Pelet I*, Pl. XXXIII, 361.

Amongst fragments of pottery collected from the same spot are a lamp with flattened base, cf. No. 279; wish-bone handled cups in base-ring ware; large red and black painted fragments with a creamy buff slip; milk bowl fragments, a few of them of good quality; a few painted Mycenaean sherds (e.g. 309 (o) on Pl. XXII, facing p. 52). Nos. 219 to 223 were packed together in a nest and inverted.

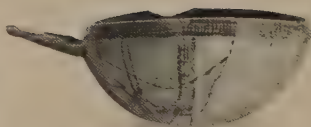
220. Bowl. Buff with cream surface. Large grits and flaws in the clay. With 219.



221. Milk bowl (Pl. XVI). Dark red-brown ware, brittle and fine, with a thin creamy buff slip and design in black paint. An admixture of minute particles of mica (?) in the slip produces a scintillating quality. With 219.
222. Milk bowl (Pl. XVI). Ware and decoration as that of 221. Slip has flaked off in parts. With 219.
223. Milk bowl (Pl. XVI). Ware is as the last, but the slip is thicker and whiter, roughly hand smoothed. With 219.
224. Bowl. Dark reddish-brown ware, black section. Partially blackened by fire. With 219.
225. Jug, fragment. Coarse grey ware, with black, brown, and white grits. Hand made. With 219.
226. Jug. Grey ware with fine white grits and buff surface. The form resembles that of 297. No surface burnishing or decoration. Five small holes are neatly punctured in the bottom. With 219.
227. Lamp. Brownish buff ware, coarse white grits. Blackened by burning at the spout. With 219.



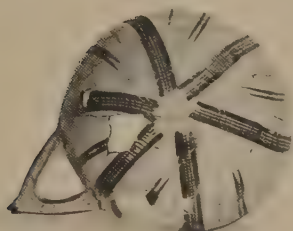
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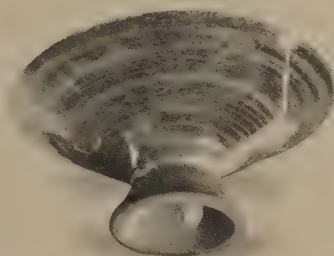
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268



265



269



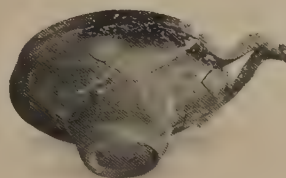
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231



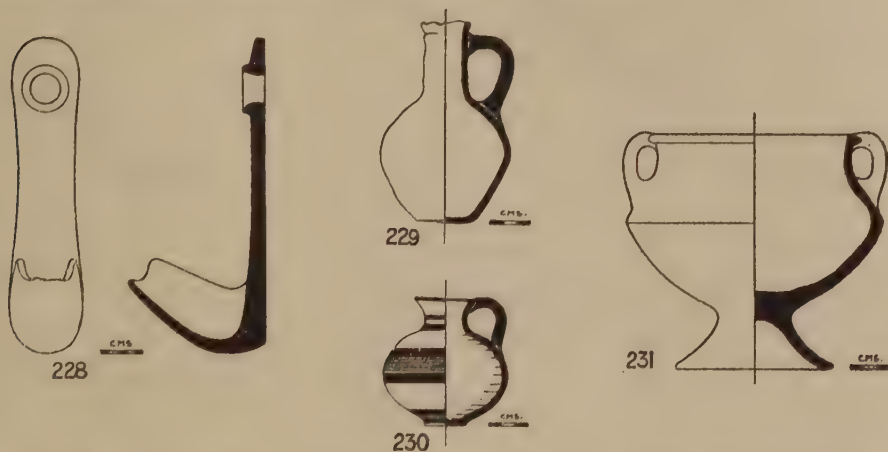
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257

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

228. Hanging bracket (?). Greyish-buff ware, with many fine black and white grits. The use of this object is uncertain. It consists of a flat tongue-shaped arm terminating in a cuplike elbow. The opposite end is perforated with a circular, low-rimmed, hole, intended apparently for suspension. The details vary in different specimens, especially the proportions of the cup. Often an incised wavy line, starting at the perforation, decorates the front surface of the arm. Fragments of these objects were common in the Late Bronze Age levels. Complete specimens have been found elsewhere on the Syrian coast, e.g. at Minet el Beïda.¹ Several examples both in clay and in bronze are exhibited in the Cyprus Museum at Nicosia. In some cases the suspension hole is masked by a model bull's head. A fragment has also been found at Askalon. (Unpublished.) With 219.



229. Jug.² Greyish-fawn coloured ware: fine texture. The surface is smoothed with a knife. D 4, towards the east end of 54, at a rather high level.
230. Jug.³ Greenish drab Mycenaean (LH III) ware, with slip of the same colour and horizontal black bands. The paint is thin and has largely flaked off. The form is common both in Cyprus and on the mainland.⁴ D 5, west of 52: at a slightly higher level.
231. Stemmed bowl, with handles (Pl. XVI). Buff ware, with grey centre: mottled pink and cream surface. F 5. This and the following pots (232 to 240) form a single group. The room, 58, in which they were found belonged to the latest period of Stratum V. It had been destroyed by fire and the floor was covered with ashes amongst which the pottery was lying. The foundations of the IV house at 37 were built close above the ashes. The stone pavement seen in the plan at Figs. 57

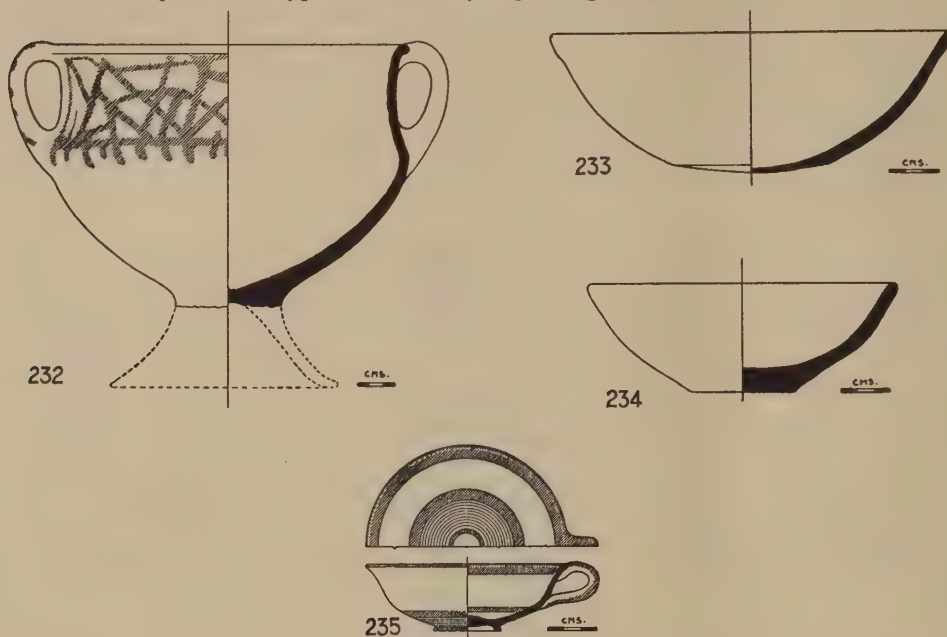
¹ Dr. Schaeffer in *Syria*, Vol. X, p. 288; where the author refers to a similar object found on the Acropolis of Mycenae.

² *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXII, 9.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, Pl. XXII, 16.

⁴ E.g., Murray Smith and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, p. 72, from tomb 89 at Curium; Wace, *Archaeologia*, 1932, Pl. XLVII, No. 15, from Mycenae.

and 58 belongs to an earlier stage of building: the present group lay nearly 100 cm. higher, and belongs, perhaps, to the first half of the thirteenth century. In addition to the vases here described the room contained numerous cooking-pot fragments and broken jars of the type illustrated by Fig. 16 (p. 13).

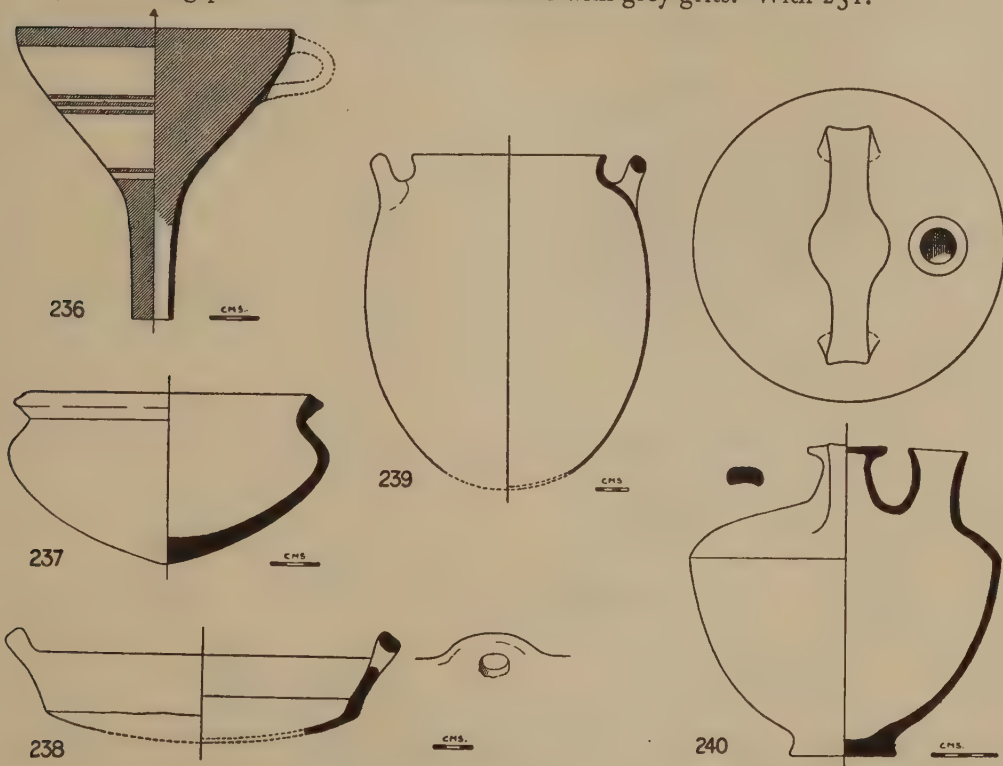


232. Stemmed bowl. Foot missing. Red-brown ware, greyish section with dark grits. Covered inside and out with a brown slip. From shoulder to rim this is burnished horizontally; from stem to shoulder vertically. The burnishing is neither regular nor close. Crude decoration in dark purplish red round the upper part of the bowl. The form of the vase is essentially the same as that of 231, and the foot may be restored accordingly. With 231.
233. Bowl. Dark-red ware, rather porous texture, but few grits. There are traces of chopped straw mixed with the clay. The whole is covered with a matt red slip. Fragments of this ware, always from bowls of this form, were not uncommon in the Late Bronze Age levels. In some cases the slip has a slightly lustrous quality. The incised fragment shown on Pl. XXIII, facing p. 52, No. 310 (c), is part of a similar bowl. A crude representation of a ship has been scratched upon the surface. With 231.
234. Bowl. Oatmeal-coloured ware with large grits and flaws. A circular hole has been pierced through the centre of the base. With 231.
235. Cup, incomplete. Fine buff ware, Late Helladic III, with buff-cream slip, discoloured by burning, on which are lustrous red paint bands. With 231.

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236. Funnel (Pl. XVI). Fine ware, Late Helladic III, with a cream or buff slip, discoloured by burning. The inner surface as far as the neck of the funnel is entirely covered with red paint, bands of which also decorate the outside. The funnel had a handle, which is now missing. The form is unusual. With 231.

237. Cooking-pot. Dark reddish brown ware with grey grits. With 231.

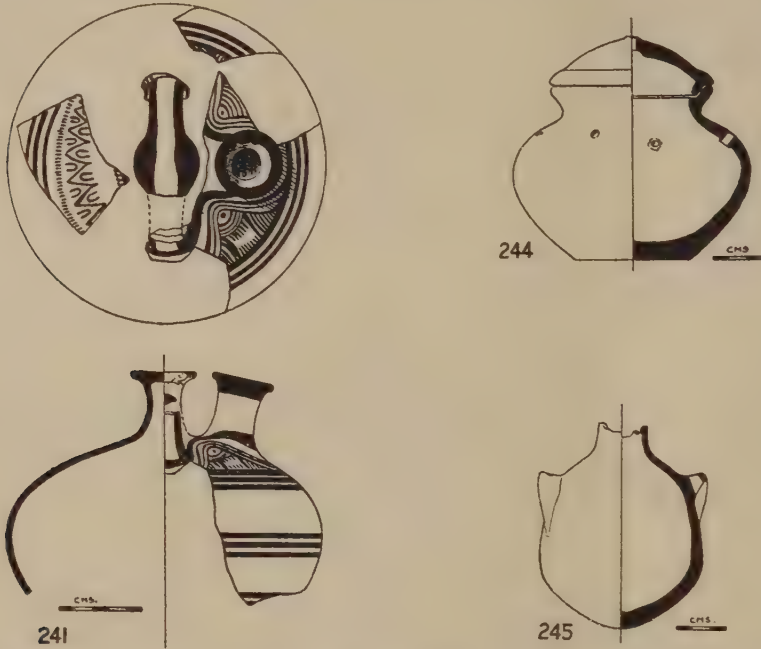


238. Cooking-pot, fragment. Greyish brown ware with black grits. There are two horizontal loop-handles on the rim. Fragments of several specimens were present in the room. With 231.

239. Cauldron, incomplete. Ware as in 238. Fragments of two or three of these pots were found, but no single one could be completed. They are decorated with slightly raised bands (not shown in the drawing) which start at either side of the handles and run criss-cross round the body. With 231.

240. False-necked or stirrup vase. Restored from fragments. Hard brick-red ware, varying in colour through burning. Dark-brown grits. The surface shows some traces of a slightly lustrous cream slip. The vase is clearly a local product in imitation of the common Mycenaean form. It stands 23 cm. high and is hand made. With 231.

241. False-necked vase, fragment. Hard pale-buff ware, Late Helladic III; the section shows a bluish grey tinge toward the inner surface. There are occasional large white grits in the clay which is otherwise of fine texture. A thin cream slip, barely lustrous, on which the decoration is in light reddish brown paint. A rather similarly decorated vase from Ialysos is reproduced in the *British Museum Catalogue of Vases*, Vol. I, Part 1, Fig. 226. E 5, west of the intrusive pit at 3.



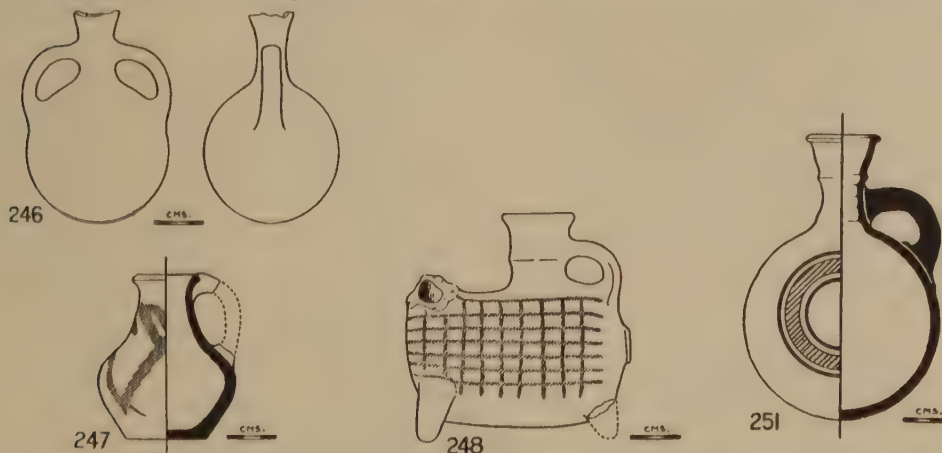
242. Fragment of false-necked vase (Pl. XXII, facing p. 52). Fine buff cream ware, Late Helladic III, with cream slip of good quality and bright red paint. E 6, below foundation level of room 34 (Stratum IV).
243. Milk bowl (Pl. XVI). Fine grey ware: the section shows brown toward the surface. A white slip with dark-brown or black painted decoration. D 6, west side, close above the sand.
244. Pot with lid. Buff, with grey-black section. The surface is hand-smoothed, the lid rather roughly finished. Four neat holes are punched through the shoulder of the bowl, and a fifth in the centre of the lid. E 5, on the remains of a stone pavement in the eastern room of the house at 55. The foundations of this room are close to the original sand (Pl. V, 1, facing p. 8), but still do not represent quite the earliest occupation. Nos. 245 to 248 are from the same room.
245. Squat pot, neck incomplete. Reddish buff clay, rather gritty to the touch. With 244.



LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY: STRATUM V

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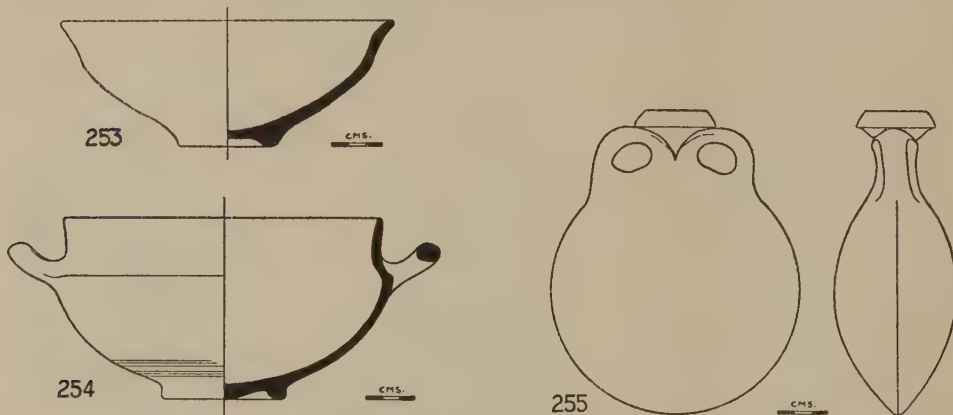
246. Pilgrim bottle. Light brick-red ware. Traces of a polished slip of the same colour are just discernible in patches. With 244.
 247. Jug. Coarse buff ware with grey centre and white grits. Crude decoration in red paint. Compare 269 on Pl. XVI. With 244.
 248. Animal vase. Head and three legs missing. Reddish brown clay, grey in section, with slip of the same colour that has partly flaked off. The surface is roughly burnished, and shows the remains of decoration in purplish red paint. With 244, but slightly below the pavement level.



249. Jug (Pl. XVII). Top of the neck missing. The section is grey, the surface buff with a mottled pink-buff and cream slip roughly burnished vertically. The ware closely resembles that of Fig. 14, but can be distinguished by the vertical burnishing and the clumsy form of the body. The decoration is in thin red and black paint. E 5, room north of 56. The pot was found, together with 250, 80 cm. below the foundation of the Stratum IV house, 36. Its early date, in the Late Bronze Age, cannot be doubted.
 250. Jug (Pl. XVII). Brown buff ware, similar to that of 249, and with the same surface decoration. Black paint only. With 249.
 251. Jug. Reddish buff ware with brown grits. Traces of a thin buff slip, and decoration in red and black paint. The surface is much worn, but seems to have been treated originally in the same way as 249 and 250. The jug is practically identical in style, ware, and decoration with No. 152 (Stratum IV). It was found in D 4, with a group of beads and amulets (Nos. 399, 403, &c.) amongst a mass of fallen debris and stones above the pavement at 53 (see p. 21 above on No. 69). Two scarabs of Amenophis III were found in the same place.
 252. Fragment of spouted jug.¹ Fine buff ware, with burnished buff cream slip. Dark brown or black paint; black nicks across lip of the spout. The greatest diameter is marked by a slight carination. D 5, at 52.

¹ *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXII, 20.

253. Bowl. Pepper and salt coloured ware, with white surface. Even colour and texture, fine sandy grits. This ware is confined to the Late Bronze Age levels and occurs in various shapes. Sometimes the colour of the section reddens toward the surface. Fragments of jars were not uncommon, sometimes decorated with bands of red paint round the shoulders and neck, sometimes with a criss-cross on the handles. E 4, north of the house at 61, and close below the IV building at 41.
254. Carinated bowl. Same ware as 253 but the section shows redder in tone toward either surface. F 4, outside the west corner of 61.



255. Pilgrim bottle. Same ware as last, showing red below the white surface. The way in which the handles spring from the neck is peculiar to the Late Bronze Age levels. G 5, south corner of 60.
256. Bottle, incomplete (Pl. XVI). Ware similar to that of 253, pepper and salt coloured, reddish in centre, with drab white surface. Two handles seem originally to have sprung from immediately below the shoulder of the bottle, but both are entirely missing. It is not clear how the bottle should be restored. G 5, 60.
257. Cup, with wish-bone handle (Pl. XVI). Fine reddish brown base-ring ware with grey centre. Indian-red slip, which is burnt black in parts and has flaked off in others. The clay is not so hard or metallic as in most cups of base-ring ware type. These are exceedingly common throughout Stratum V, mostly in fragments. A variant found in the lowest levels is a round or flat bottomed bowl, approximately hemispherical, with slightly incurved rim and wish-bone handle. These bowls, of which no complete specimen was recovered, are in a very hard blackish brown ware similar to base-ring ware. It seems to have passed out of use slightly before the latter. The ware is that described by Professor Gjerstad in his classification of Cypriote pottery as 'monochrome ware'.¹ G 5, on the sand at the south corner of 60.
258. Jug (Pl. XVII). Black base-ring ware with white paint decoration. Two vertical grooves incised down the handle. G 4, immediately within the foundation of the outer wall, west of 60. Low level.

¹ Gjerstad, *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus*, pp. 182 and 183, No. 1.

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259. Pot. Fine greyish cream ware, with slip of same colour and faint painted decoration. Perhaps a miniature imitation of the three-handled Mycenaean vase. E, F 4, east of the house at 61.

260. Jug. Brown-buff ware with rough whitish surface. The bottom of the jug is flattened. The shape is rare in comparison with the type illustrated in Nos. 287, 288. F 5, west of 58, at a lower level.

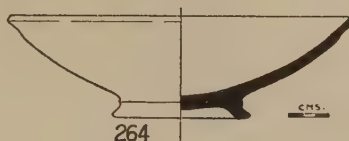
261. Jug. Greenish white ware, with surface of the same colour. With 260.



259



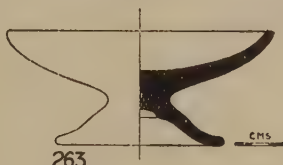
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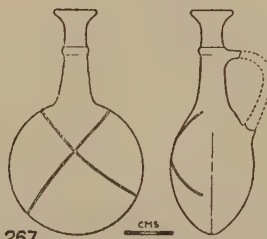
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260



263



267

262. Jug (Bilbil) (Pl. XVI). Dark-brown metallic base-ring ware. Surface mottled black and brown. F 4, below the foundation of 61.

263. Stemmed dish, incomplete. Grey-brown ware, grey in centre of section. Fairly close texture with some white grits. An unevenly burnished pinkish brown slip on the upper surface. The ware and surface treatment of this dish and of Nos. 264 to 266 are closely akin. E, F 4, 5, west of 56 at a level slightly below that of the later V foundations, with a number of similar fragments. Cf. 396.

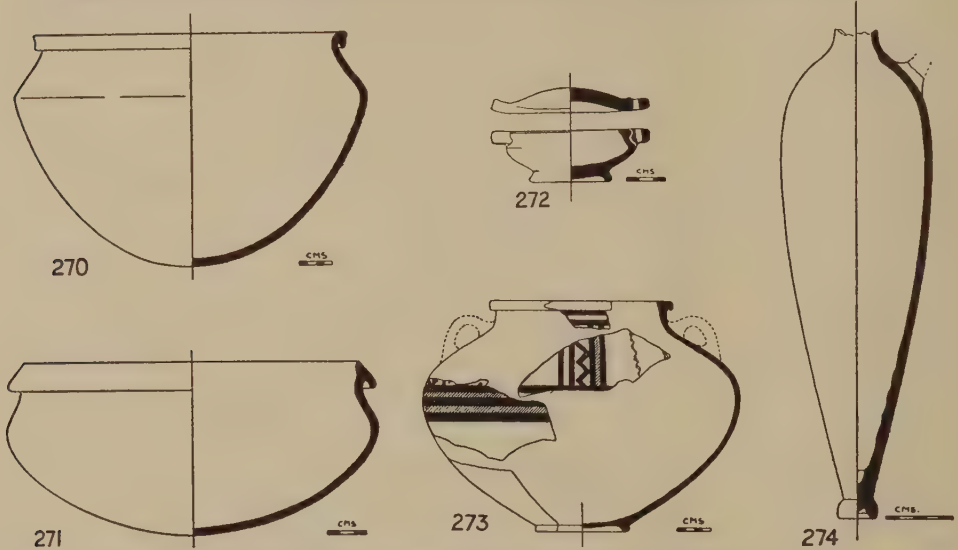
264. Bowl, incomplete. Rather coarse grey-brown ware. Section grey in centre. Some large grey and white grits and chopped straw. An original surface slip of the same colour has mostly flaked off. With 263.

265. Bowl, restored from fragments (Pl. XVI). Ware similar to the last with rough greenish grey slip, burnished on the inside of the bowl. The form is the same as that of 264. With 263.

266. Stemmed bowl (Pl. XVI). Pale-grey ware with small dark-red and black grits. The surface is roughly burnished both inside and out. With 263.

267. Flask. Cypriote type, grey-brown ware reduced by fire to flaky condition. There are two crossed incised lines on the side opposite the handle. With 263.

268. Jug (Bilbil) (Pl. XVI). Ware as that of 262. With 263.
 269. Jug (Pl. XVI). Coarse brownish ware, with white grits. Faint red bands as on 247. With 263.
 270. Cooking-pot, restored from fragments. Red-brown ware with fine black grits. The narrow undercut rim is characteristic of cooking-pots in the earliest period: an alternative form is shown in *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXII, 17. E 3, close above the sand beside the two clay ovens in the southern corner of the square.



271. Cooking-pot. Dull brick-red ware with small or medium grits. E 3, 4, at 62.
 272. Ointment box, with lid. Coarse dark-brown clay, pale grey-brown surface. Some large white grits. The pot is discoloured by burning. There are two square ledge-handles, pierced vertically to take a pin, and corresponding projections on the lid. Rather similar boxes in ivory have been found at Minet el Beïda.¹ D 4, at 54, level with the lowest walls.
 273. Fragments of a bowl. Pinkish buff ware with grey and white grits: even colour and texture throughout the section. There is a cream slip and panelled decoration in black and dark purplish red paint round the upper half of the bowl. The surviving fragments are enough to show the form of the bowl, but give no indication of the handles. These, on the analogy of similar bowls from Tell el 'Ajjûl,² Megiddo, and elsewhere, and an isolated specimen from Minet el Beïda,³ were presumably two in number and of the form restored in the drawing. F 4, below the wide foundation of a later phase connecting the buildings at 61 and 63.
 274. Bottle: incomplete. Grey-brown ware, grey in section, with fine black grits.

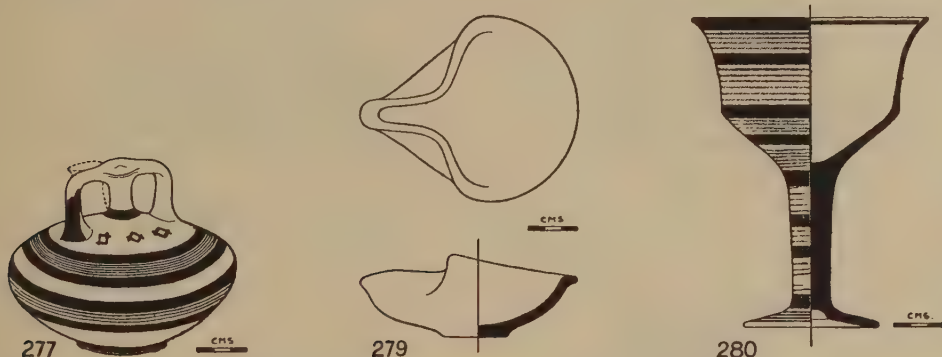
¹ *Syria*, Vol. XIII, 1932, Pl. VIII, 2.

² Petrie, *Ancient Gaza*, III, Pls. XXXIII and XXXVI.

³ Schaeffer, *Syria*, Vol. XIII, p. 11, Fig. 7.

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It is covered with a slip of the same colour, burnished vertically. Cf. 275 (Pl. XVII, facing p. 41). Similar imitations of the red polished spindle-shaped vases are recorded, for example, at Gezer,¹ in a tomb of this period, and at Minet el Beïda.² E 5, in the centre of the square, together with a fragment of a second similar vase. Another fragment came from F 4, outside the east wall of room 63. In all cases the neck and handle were missing. Several fragments of the normal red polished spindle-shaped vase in various sizes were found at the lowest levels on the tell, but no complete or restorable specimens.



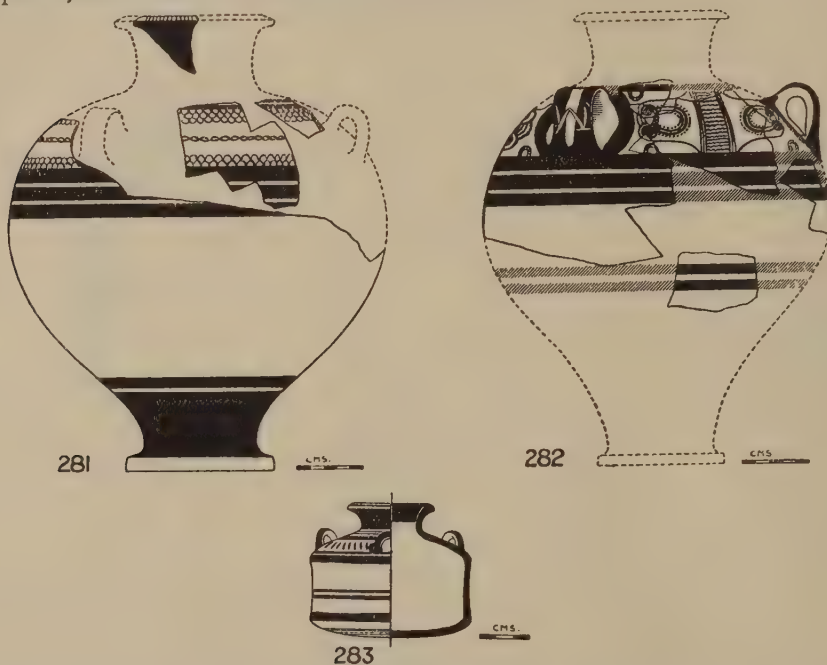
275. Bottle, fragment (Pl. XVII). Same ware as 274. In this, too, handle and neck are missing. E 4, north of the house at 61, close to the sand.
276. Fragment of open-work vase (Pl. XVII). Light-red ware, incised.³ D, E 5, on the sand, north of the figure '3'.
277. False-necked vase (Pl. XVII). Restored from fragments: the spout was not recovered. Fine buff-cream ware with cream slip and black paint. The disc of the false neck is slightly umbilical in form: the surviving fragments do not indicate the decoration of the handles. The handle ring is occupied by five pairs of intersecting chevrons: these are not quite symmetrically placed. E 3, 4, in the east corner of 62.
278. Pilgrim bottle (Pl. XVII). Brick-red ware with dark grits. Part of the neck is missing. For the form, cf. 255. F 3, 64. This bottle was found, together with a set of basalt corn grinders (Nos. 339 and 340) and the lamp, No. 279, at the foot of the north wall of 43 (Stratum IV). They were apparently below the floor level of that building and anterior to it.
279. Lamp. Dull-brown ware, discoloured by fire. The flattened base is not rare in Late Bronze Age levels (cf. 299). With 278.
280. Goblet (Pl. XVII). Restored from fragments. Fine buff-cream ware (Late Helladic III) with cream slip and black paint. The fine lines are brown rather than black. There is no indication of a handle on any of the surviving fragments, which account for about two-thirds of the rim. The quality of the ware is good, but the

¹ Macalister, *Gezer*, Vol. III, Pl. LXIV, No. 1; and Vol. I, p. 306.

² Schaeffer, *Syria*, Vol. XIII, Pl. X.

³ For similar vases from Crete, cf. E. H. Hall, *Excavations in Eastern Crete, Vrokastro*, Pl. XXXI.

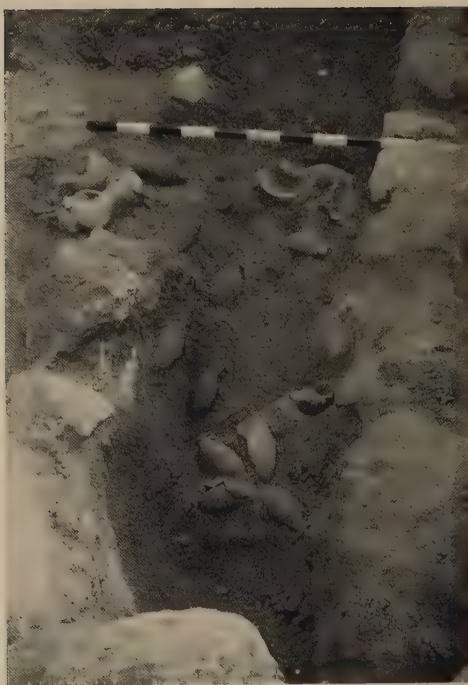
paint has flaked off in parts. The shape seems to be rare, but fragments of at least two similar vases were found (e.g. Pl. XXII, facing p. 52, No. 309 (o) and (p)). E, F 3, room 64. This and the following numbers, 281 to 283, were found in fragments within a small area directly below and outside the north wall of 43 (Stratum IV). With them were remains of several large and small pots in Mycenaean, Cypriote, and local wares that could not be restored.



281. Three-handled jar fragments. Fine, rather soft, yellowish buff ware (Late Helladic III). Cream slip with greenish brown lustrous paint. The upper part of the pot, except for one probable fragment of the rim, is entirely missing. The walls of the jar are thin (5 mm. at greatest diameter) and there is a slight indentation at one place. None of the handles survive; the drawing follows the lines of similar jars in the British Museum from Ialysos.¹ For the decoration one might compare a vase from a tomb at Zygouries.² E, F 3.
282. Three-handled jar fragments. Light red ware (Late Helladic III). Hard and fine texture. Cream slip with red paint. The walls of the jar are not more than 5 mm. thick at the greatest diameter. The decoration in each of the spaces between the handles is arranged in two panels. Each panel contains a cuttle-fish. On one of the handles is an incised potter's mark (310 A (c)). With 280.
283. Squat pot. Restored from fragments. Fine buff ware, Late Helladic III, with

¹ E.g. A. 831, *BM. Catalogue of Vases*, Vol. I, Part 1, Pl. XI.

² Blegen, *Zygouries*, Pl. XIX, 1.



1. GROUP OF LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY (286 ff.), IN C, D 6,
LOOKING SOUTHWARDS

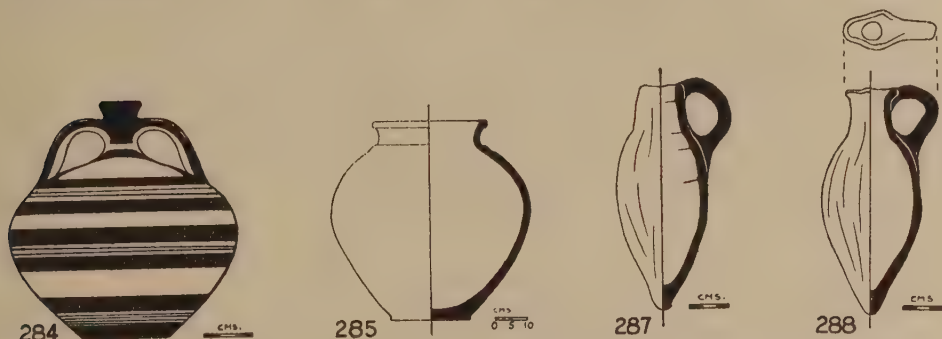


2. PART OF A LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY GROUP (286 ff.), IN C 6
The lowest foundations visible (extreme right and centre) belong to the earliest period of building (50),
those on the left to the second phase (30, planned on Pl. IV). Looking north

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buff cream slip and black or brown paint. Concentric circles on the bottom of the pot. Of the shoulder decoration only one panel survives; the handles seem to have been rather narrower than usual. With 280.

284. Two-handed bottle. Restored from fragments. Buff ware, Late Helladic III, with cream slip and black or brown paint. E 4, north of 61.
 285. Jar. Reddish buff clay with black and white grits. D 5, in the east corner of the building at 52. The jar stands 60 cm. high.



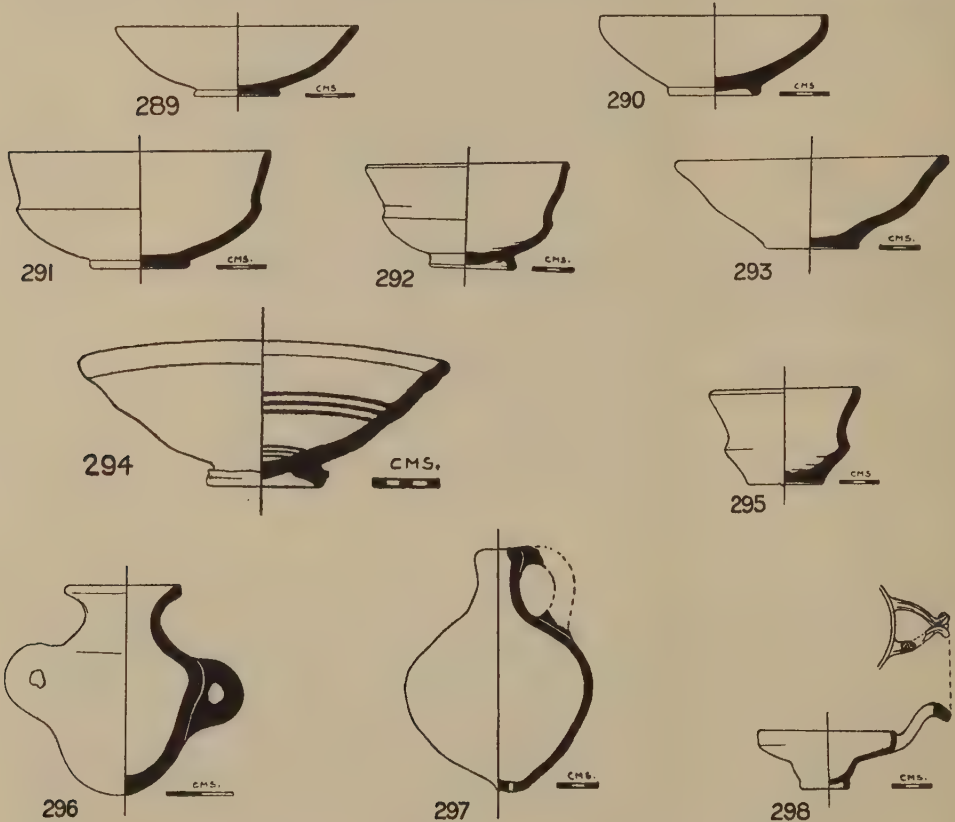
286. Bull Rhyton (Pl. XVII, facing p. 41). Fine grey base-ring ware, verging to buff on the outer surface. White paint decoration. Eyes appliqué. An incised herring-bone forelock adorns the forehead, from between the horns to the tip of the nose. There is a filling hole at the crown of the head, from which the handle springs, and a small spout through the muzzle. This rhyton was found with a group of pottery and other objects (of which the specimens reproduced below are only a selection), lying in a layer of earth above the original sand in C, D 6, on and beside the foundation of the western wall of 50. The photograph on Pl. XVIII, 1, which was taken looking southwards when the group was partially cleared, shows this wall beginning to appear on the left-hand side, and some of the pottery lying actually upon it. The foundation on the right-hand side is that seen on Stratum IV plan in 30, aligning on the pillar. It belongs to the second period of construction. Pl. XVIII, 2, taken in the opposite direction, shows the last of the group, at about 40 cm. lower level than the rhyton, lying close on the sand. The west wall of 50 is now seen on the right. The deposit, which included not only pottery but also a number of beads, cylinders, and bronze objects, was scattered through an area extending south as far as the limestone pillar in D 6. Beside the pots reproduced below, many basketfuls of fragments, in Cypriote and local wares, decorated and plain, were collected, as well as a number of Mycenaean sherds.

- 287 and 288. Jugs, in buff and drab ware respectively. Vertically shaved surface. These jugs were exceedingly common throughout the Late Bronze Age levels. The present group contained at least 30, not all complete. The ware varies from whitish drab to brick-red. The surface is nearly always smoothed off with a knife. With 286, and *passim*.

289-92. Four bowls in reddish brown ware: evenly baked with grey and white grits. With 286.

293. Bowl. Buff ware with cream surface, some flaws in the ware. With 286.

294. Bowl.¹ Ware similar to last: whitish surface with red paint circles inside the bowl. With 286.



295. Bowl.² Pepper and salt coloured ware, fine grits and white surface. (Cf. 253, &c.) Warped. With 286.

296. Two-handled miniature pot. Coarse red-brown ware. (Cf. 289, &c.) With 286.

297. Jug.³ Buff ware, grey in section: fairly fine texture. The surface shows signs of burnishing. A small hole at the base of the pot. Cf. 226. With 286.

298. Cup: wish-bone handle.⁴ Fine metallic (base-ring) ware. Black throughout section. With 286.

¹ *QDAP*, Vol. III, Pl. XXII, 4.

³ *Ibid.*, Pl. XXII, 14.

² *Ibid.*, Pl. XXII, 19.

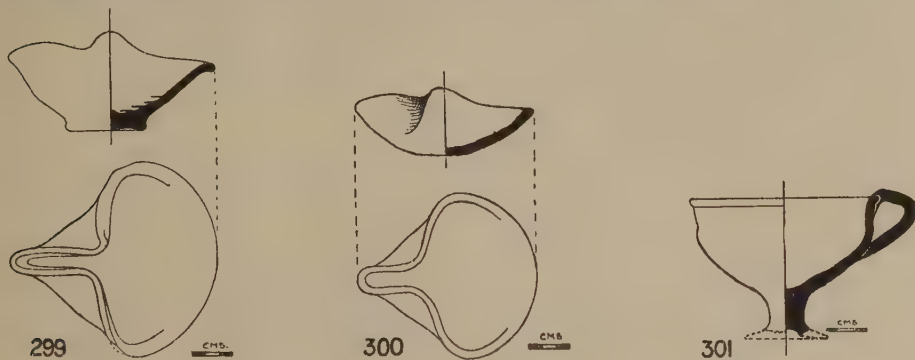
⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. XXII, 18.



LATE HELLADIC III FRAGMENTS: 306

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299. Lamp. Reddish buff ware, roughly made. For the shape in the Late Bronze Age levels cf. 279. With 286.
300. Lamp. Ware as 295, with whitish drab surface. Both forms of lamp are common. With 286, but nearer the pillar.
301. Stemmed bowl, with one handle (Pl. XVII, facing p. 41). The foot is missing but may presumably be restored on the lines of the ordinary Late Helladic III Kylix. Fine grey ware with burnished slip of the same clay like grey Minyan. A few other fragments of the same ware (Pl. XXII *a-d*, facing p. 52) were found elsewhere on the site at the lowest levels. Some of these have an ornament of incised wavy lines. D 6, with 286, but close to limestone pillar.



302. Bull Rhyton (Pl. XVII). Ware as in 286. Two legs are missing. With 286.
303. Bull Rhyton (Pl. XVII). Similar to last. With 286, slightly to the west.
304. Bull (Pl. XVII). No handle: a round hole in the underside of the body as well as in the muzzle. Red-brown ware, of which the surface has largely flaked off. With 286.
305. Horse (Pl. XVII). Fine grey (base-ring) ware with brown-buff surface, smoothed with a knife and decorated with dashes of dark paint. The mane is nicked with a sharp instrument. Two circular holes punched in the underside of the body. With 286, slightly higher level.
306. Late Helladic III sherds (Pl. XIX).
- (a) Incised handle: coarse buff ware with numerous black and red grits. Red-brown on buff-cream slip. E 5, below foundation of second period IV wall at 37 (Pl. IV).
 - (b) and (c). Fragments of large pot, ware the same as (a). D, E 3, outside room 44 below the thick burning covering the early phase of IV, to which these sherds probably belong.
 - (d) Rim of crater. Brown on cream. Design of murex shells, cf. (n) below. E 3, 64.
 - (e) Snout of a rhyton. Dark-brown on cream. Found in D 4, on a level with Stratum III.

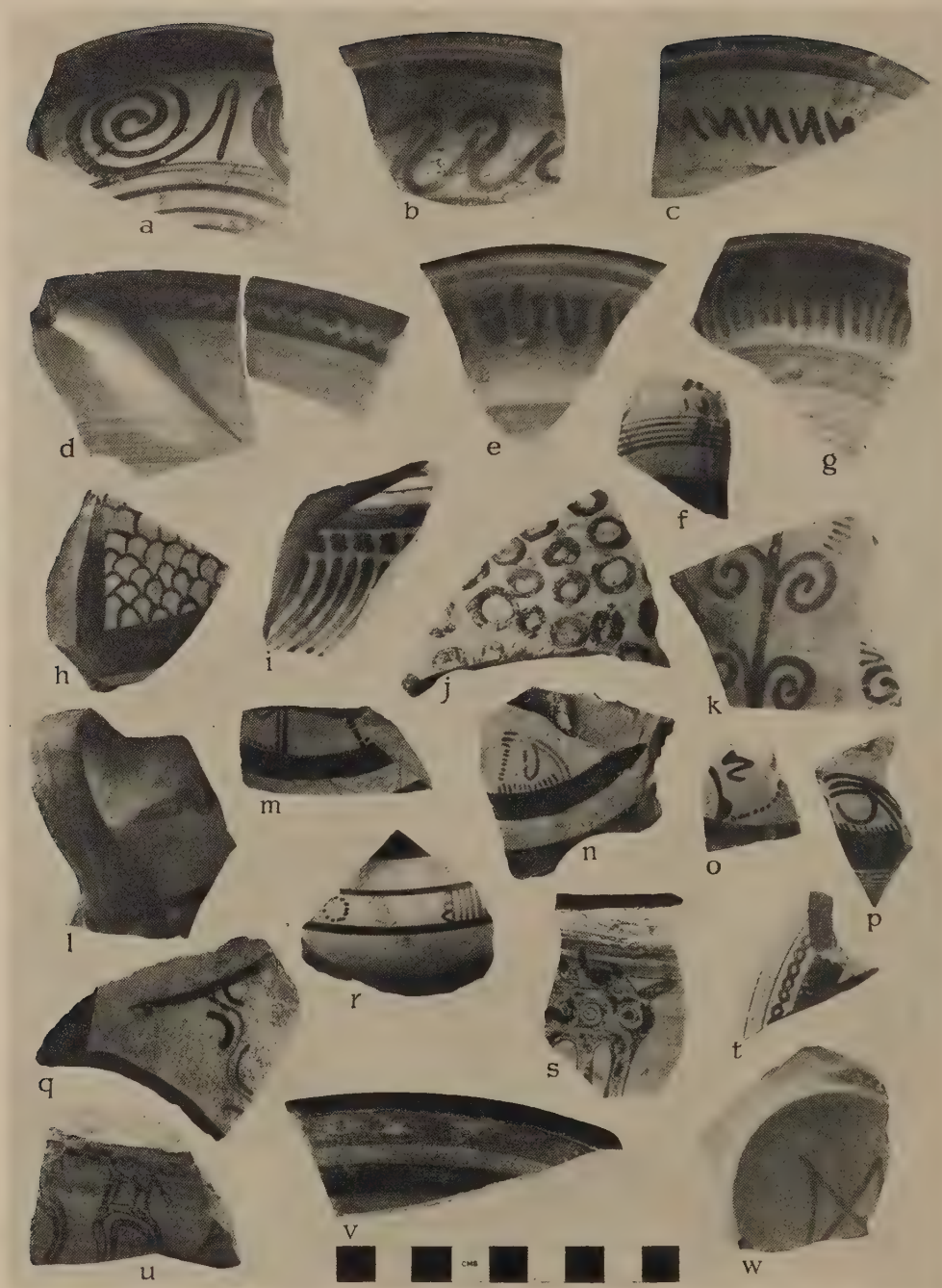
- (f) and (g) Fragments of Krater. Red-brown on cream. The fragments show part of a scene containing horses, similar to scenes on Mycenaean vases from Cyprus.¹ D 2, Stratum IV, house at 45.
 - (h) Open bowl rim and handle. Red on cream. E 4, between Stratum IV houses at 41 and 40.
 - (i) Fragment of Rhyton in form of a lion. Red-brown on cream. C 6, on sand.
 - (j) Fragment of a globular vessel with small vertical rimmed aperture on top. Red-brown on cream. Fine buff ware. D 4, Stratum IV level.
 - (k) Handle. Brown on cream. D 5, in a well of V period.
 - (l) Fragment of false-necked vase, with markedly flat and pronounced shoulder. Brown on cream. E 4, in the Stratum IV house at 41.
 - (m) Fragment of a Kernos. Dark red-brown on cream. Fine pinkish buff ware. C, D 6, on the sand.
 - (n) Fragment of Krater similar to (d) above. Red-brown on cream. Cf. *BM. Catalogue of Vases*, Vol. I, Pt. 1, A 875, Fig. 208, from Rhodes. D 2, outside Stratum IV house at 45.
 - (o) Jar fragment. Indian red on cream slip of rather poor quality. The bird recalls the Philistine type and may be compared also with birds on a kylix from Ialysos.² D 2, east corner between IV and V.
 - (p) Jar neck fragment. Brown on cream. Fine buff ware. C, D 6.
 - (q) Black on cream. Poor quality of slip and paint. E 3, below isolated Stratum IV wall.
 - (r) Fragment of hemispherical bowl, with slightly everted rim. Poor quality cream slip: bands of brown paint inside and out. F 5, west of 35 (Stratum IV later phase): at a slightly lower level.
 - (s) Rim of Krater, with base of handle. Brownish black on buff. D 5, in well of V period.
 - (t) Bowl fragment. Brown on cream. F 5, at 59, earliest period.
 - (u) Jar rim. Black on cream. C 6, above the sand.
 - (v) Bowl fragment. Dark brown on cream. Casual find.
 - (w) Handle of jar, incised. See 310 A (a). Black on buff cream. D 5, at 52.
307. Late Helladic III sherds (Pl. XX).
- (a) False-necked vase. Greenish brown on cream. E 3, at 64.
 - (b) Red-brown on cream. E 3, at 64.
 - (c) and (d) Greenish cream ware. Black on buff slip. E, F 4, below later V house at 61.
 - (e) Brown on buff. C, D 5, on sand.
 - (f) Rim of tea-cup shaped bowl. Light red on buff. Murex shell design. C 6, with 286, &c.
 - (g) Reddish brown on buff. F 5, low level.
 - (h) Reddish brown on cream. E 6, close above the sand.

¹ See, for example, *BM. Catalogue of Vases*, Vol. I, Part II, C 338, from Curium, and C 352 from Enkomi.

² A. Maiuri in *Annuario della R. Scuola archeologica di Atene*, Vol. VI, pp. 110, 111, Figs. 30 and 31.



LATE HELLADIC III FRAGMENTS: 307



LATE HELLADIC III FRAGMENTS: 308

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

- (i) Red-brown on buff. Reddish buff ware. Shows part of a stylized cuttle fish. Cf. for example a kylix from Curium in Cyprus.¹ C 6, at 50.
 - (j) Rim of tea-cup shaped bowl, showing part of a murex shell design. Indian red on cream. F 4, 5, in building at 60.
 - (k) Indian red on buff. Part of a chariot scene, to which there are several parallels on vases from Enkomi. E 5, at 58, low level.
 - (l) Red-brown on buff. D 6, in hard earth at the foot of the standing limestone pillar in 30.
 - (m) Jar neck. Brown on cream. Highly glazed surface. E 5, west of 3.
 - (n) Red-brown on cream. High lustre. D 1, 2.
 - (o) False-necked vase fragment. Brown on cream. G 3.
 - (p) Base of a jar neck. Indian red on buff, showing part of another chariot scene. Cf. (k) above. E 5, at 57, high level in V.
 - (q) Light red on cream. The stippled forms probably belong to figures standing in a chariot. G 4, beside the town wall foundation.
 - (r) Bright Indian red on cream. D 2, north side below the level of Stratum IV foundations.
 - (s) False-necked vase fragment. Brown on cream. F 4, below the Stratum IV walls at 39.
 - (t) Red-brown on buff, showing hind legs of a horse. G 3, outside and below the foundation of Stratum III town wall.
 - (u) Red-brown on buff. Probably from a chariot scene. D, E 2, below the IV building at 45.
 - (v) Light reddish brown on cream. E 5, below foundation level of Stratum IV buildings.
 - (w) Part of a Rhyton. Brown on cream. C 6, on the sand.
 - (x) Lustrous Indian red on cream, with cream stippling. E 1, 2, west of Stratum IV building at 45.
 - (y) Inner surface of a bowl. Light red on buff. D 2, below wall of Stratum IV building at 45.
308. Late Helladic III sherds (Pl. XXI).
- (a) Tea-cup shape. Brown on cream. E 4, west of 61.
 - (b) Tea-cup shape. Bright red on buff. D 2, below the floor of IV house at 45.
 - (c) Tea-cup shape. Red-brown on buff cream. F 4, below the west corner of 35.
 - (d) Rim of bowl with horizontal tilted handle. Light red on buff. The wavy line ornament which is painted on the red band in buff, is repeated on the inside of the bowl. G 4, at a low level.
 - (e) Tea-cup shape. Light red on buff. D 2, below the IV house at 45.
 - (f) Tea-cup shape. Bright red on buff cream. A red band inside the cup. B 2, by the foundation of the outer wall of Stratum III.
 - (g) Tea-cup shape. Vermilion on buff. F 4, below the west corner of the early Stratum IV building at 40.
 - (h) Dark brown on buff. A casual find.
 - (i) Brown on buff. D 1, 2, at 67.

¹ Murray, Smith, and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, p. 72, Fig. 124.

- (j) Bright red on cream. F 5, east corner below Stratum IV level.
 - (k) Bright Indian red on buff. E 2, below foundation level of IV house at 45.
 - (l) Tea-cup shape. Red on buff, showing part of a murex shell ornament. D 2, east corner, at the level of Stratum IV buildings.
 - (m) False-neck vase. Black on buff. D 7, on the sand.
 - (n) False-neck vase. Red ware: black on buff decoration. F 5, north of 60.
 - (o) False-neck vase. Brown on cream. E 2, Stratum IV level.
 - (p) False-neck vase. Black on buff. F 4, at 61.
 - (q) Brown on buff cream. E 3, Stratum IV level.
 - (r) Brown on buff. F 4, below floor level of IV building at 40.
 - (s) Brown on drab cream slip, flaking off. E 5, probably Stratum IV.
 - (t) Reddish brown on buff. F 4, west of building at 39 and probably Stratum IV level.
 - (u) Black on cream. Showing row of human figures. E 3, east corner Stratum III level.
 - (v) Flattened rim of open bowl. Reddish brown on buff, rather matt surface. E, D 3, at 44, Stratum IV.
 - (w) Red on buff. (See 310 A (e).) D 2, at 45. Stratum IV.
309. Late Helladic III and Minyan sherds (Pl. XXII).
- (a) Handle, grey Minyan ware. F 5, at 59.
 - (b) Rim of Krater. Grey Minyan ware. D 2, immediately below foundation of 45.
 - (c) Fragment of bowl. Grey Minyan ware. D 2, with (b).
 - (d) Rim and handle of open bowl, in coarse grey ware, burnished, in imitation of grey Minyan (?). G 4, north side, below foundation of Stratum III town wall. The stratification is disturbed.
 - (e) Cream buff Kylix, without painted decoration. C 6, with 286, &c.
 - (f) Kylix. Red on cream. E 5, north of 57, on the sand.
 - (g) Stem of Kylix. Indian red on cream. Ware slightly gritty. C 6, close above the sand.
 - (h) Kylix, with cuttle-fish ornament. Red-brown on cream. D 1-2, below 45.
 - (i) Base of tea-cup shaped bowl. Red on cream. E 3, below the house at 44.
 - (j) Brown (poor quality of paint) on cream. Buff ware. F 6, at foundation level of 35.
 - (k) Horizontal handle and rim of bowl. Bright red all over. D 2, in east room of 45, and slightly below floor level.
 - (l) Inner face of cup or open bowl. Black on cream, nearly matt slip on very fine cream ware. D 6, below foundation level of 32.
 - (m) Stem of Kylix. Dark red-brown on cream. F 4, below foundation level of 61.
 - (n) False-neck of large stirrup vase. Black on cream. Drab cream paste. F 4, between 41 and 40 (Stratum IV).
 - (o) Fragment of goblet (cf. 280). Black on cream. D 6, 2 m. south of 51 (see 219, &c.).
 - (p) Fragment of goblet (cf. 280). Red-brown on cream. C 6.
 - (q) Red-brown on cream. F 5, west of and below foundation level of 35.
310. Late Bronze Age sherds, mostly Cypriote (Pl. XXIII).
- (a) Milk-bowl rim. Red ware. Black on white slip. Thin nicks of black over the rim. C, D 6, on the sand.



LATE HELLADIC III FRAGMENTS: 309 AND 242

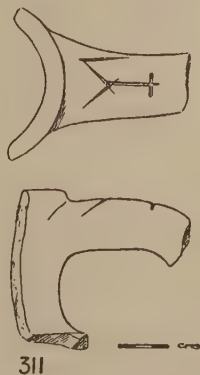


LATE BRONZE AGE FRAGMENTS, MOSTLY CYPRIOTE: 310

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

- (b) Grey ware, metallic. Brown on cream slip. C, D 6, on the sand.
 - (c) Open bowl fragment (cf. 233). Red ware, red slip. A ship incised on the outer surface. F 5, at 58, with 231, &c.
 - (d) Fragment of milk bowl; fine blue-grey ware. Flattened rim. Chocolate on pale-grey slip, burnished. D 5, from the clay oven in the building at 52.
 - (e) Grey ware. Dark brown on white. G 5, outside the foundation of city wall.
 - (f) Rim of bowl. Brick-red ware. Dark brown paint on pinkish white. C, D 6, on sand.
 - (g) Fragment of rim and wish-bone handle. Bright red ware. Black paint on white. D 6, below foundation level of 32 (Stratum IV).
 - (h) Fragment of bowl. Bright red ware, grey in centre of section. Indian red on white slip. D 2, 67 at a low level.
 - (i) Bowl rim. Grey ware, red toward surface. Brown on white slip. E 2, east corner, below foundation level of 44 (Stratum IV).
 - (j) Bowl fragment. Grey ware. Brownish black on white. G 4, within city wall.
- 310 A. Letters or potters' marks on Mycenaean sherds (see also a letter on a weight, (No. 346).
- (a) On handle of a three-handled jar. Fine cream slip on buff ware, with scale pattern. (See 306 (w)). D 5, at 52.
 - (b) On handle of a large false-necked vase¹ in coarse buff ware with dark grits. Cream slip and thin black paint. E 5, below foundation level of Stratum IV walls at 37.
 - (c) On handle of No. 282.
 - (d) Fragment. On the handle of a three-handled jar. F 3, room 64.
 - (e) Painted on the base of a bowl. (See 308 (w)). D 2, north corner.
 - (f) Fragment: incised on the base of a large three-handled jar. G 4, at a low level inside the city wall.

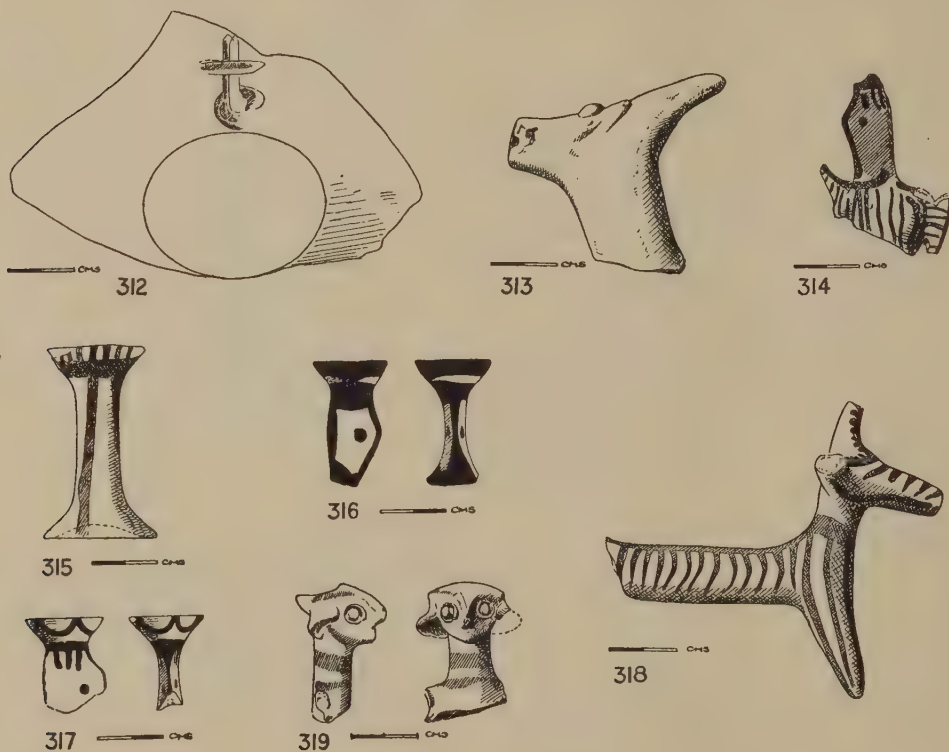
310A



311. Incised jar handle. Heavy buff ware. D 2, level with foundations of the IV building at 45.

¹ Cf. a single cross inscribed on a false-neck vase from Mycenae. *British School Annual*, vol. XXV, p. 21, fig. 5.

312. Incised mark near the base of a pot in reddish brown ware with fine white grits and a matt cream slip. C 5 in unstratified burnt debris below II pavement.
313. Spout of a ring-vase (?) in the form of a bull's head. Grey-brown ware with grey centre. The surface has been highly burnished. E, F 5, west of 56.



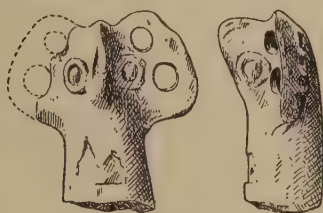
314. Figurine: fragment. Late Helladic III ware, with cream slip and red paint. Belongs (with the following Nos. 315-18) to a class of figurine abundantly represented in Late Mycenaean sites both in the islands, on the Greek mainland, and on the Syrian coast. D 6, beside the limestone pillar in 30 (Pl. IV).
315. Stem of a figurine, similar to the last. E 4, north of 61.
316. Head of figurine; black paint. Wearing the usual inverted conical cap. F 4, disturbed area.
317. Similar to 316. E 3, at 62.
318. Fragment of bull figurine. Light red paint on cream slip. Same ware and style as 314 to 317. D 2, below level of the IV room at 45 (Pl. IV).
319. Head of figurine. Fine grey clay with brown surface: dark-brown or black

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

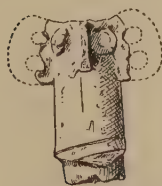
paint. The ears are non-human: there is a hollow depression in the top of the head.¹
F 3, room 63.

320. Head of figurine with pierced ears. Light-red clay. A type of figurine common in Cyprus; cf. also an example from Taanach.² D 2, outside the north corner of 45 and below its foundation level.

321. Head of figurine, similar to 320. F 4, below the level of the second period of Stratum V.



320



321



322



323

322. Astarte figurine—fragmentary. Grey-brown clay with large black grits. Made in a double mould: the back is rough and shapeless. E 5, west of the intrusive pit at 3.

323. Lower half of an Astarte plaque. Grey-brown clay. The back is quite flat. E, F 4, house at 61.

Loom Weights (Pl. XXXI).

All in brownish buff clay. The upper edge, near the perforation, is generally concave.

324. From G, F 5, on the sand.

325. From E 4, below room 55.

326. From D 2, below foundation level of 45.

327. From D 6, at the foot of the limestone pillar.

Spindle-whorls (Pl. XXXVII, 2).

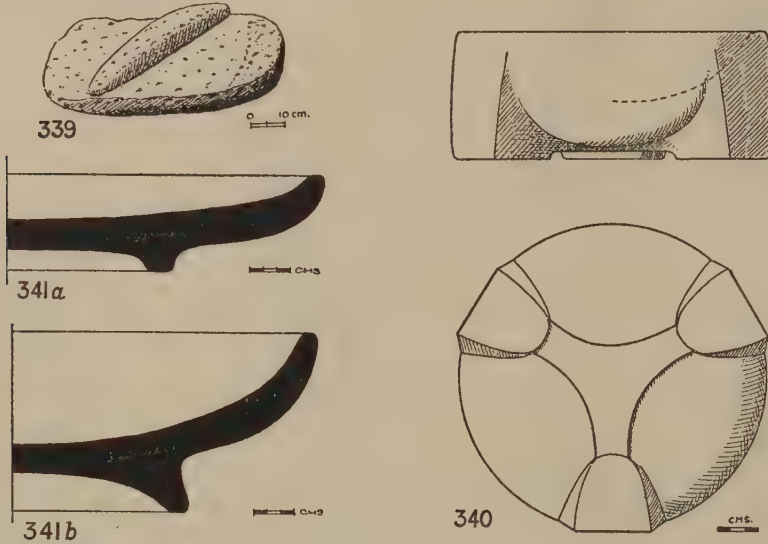
328. Marble or limestone. F 3, below fragment of wall joining 63 and 61.

329. Steatite. G, F 5, at 60.

¹ Cf. a vase-neck from Mînet el Beîda, *Syria*, Vol. XIII, p. 7, Fig. 5; and figurines from Enkomi, Murray, Smith, and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, p. 70, Fig. 107, p. 34, Fig. 62, &c.

² *Ibid.*, p. 37, Fig. 65, &c.; Sellin, *Tell Ta'anek*, p. 80, Fig. 113; Myres, *Cesnola Collection*, 2009 ff., p. 335.

330. Steatite. Polished all over. Was found with the faience seal, No. 410, lying in the cup of a bracket of the type illustrated by No. 228. F, G 5, at 60.
 331. Bone. From E 5, at 55.
 332. Steatite. From E 3, west of 62.
 333. Bone. From E 2, on sand.
 334. Steatite, E 3, with 332.
 335. Bone. From D 4, outside 55.



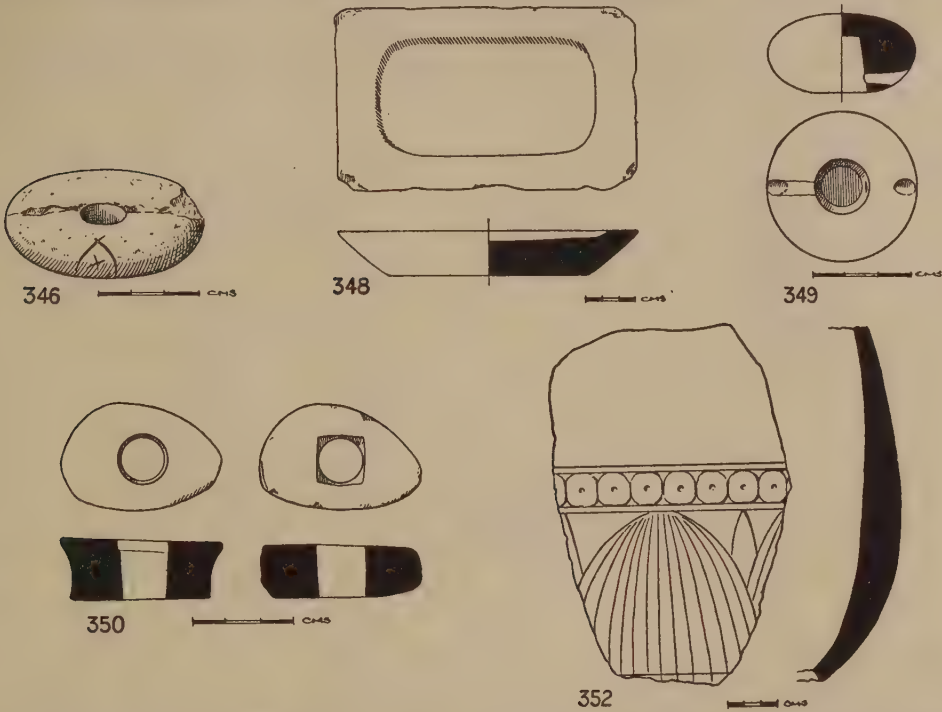
336. Bone. From E 4, at 61.
 337. Steatite. The upper surface is scored with radial incisions, some of which end in 'crows' feet'. The flat surface also shows a few firm radiating scratches. E 3, at 62.
 338. Steatite. E 4, 5, at 55.

Stone.

339. Pair of basalt Corn Grinders. F 3, room 64. With 278.
 340. Basalt mortar. With 278.
 341. Basalt dish fragments. (a) E 5, east of 56; (b) D 2.
 342. Weight (Pl. XXXI). Pale-grey stone: grooved round the greatest circumference.
 343. Mace-head (?) (Pl. XXXI). Granite. The hole is only 10 mm. deep. E 5, room east of 55. With 244.
 344. Weight (?) (Pl. XXXI). Serpentine. From G 5, on foundation course of town wall.
 345. Rubber (Pl. XXXI). Black volcanic stone. G 5, with 344.

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

346. Weight (?). White limestone: incised letter or mark on the edge. F 3, at 64.
 347. Weight (?) (Pl. XXXI). White limestone. E 5, at 56.
 348. Writing-palette.¹ Grey-green stone, hornblende gneiss. C 6, west corner.

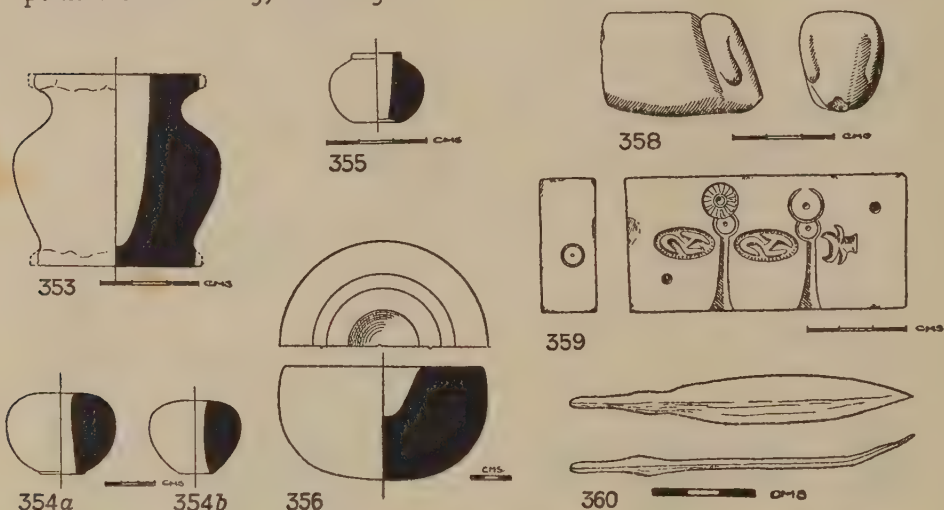


349. Knob. White chalk-like stone (? white jade). There is a central socket with a pinhole at right angles, apparently intended to secure the end of a handle. Knobs of the same kind have recently been found at Jericho in a tomb of the late Middle Bronze Age.² C 6, with 286.
 350. Two pierced lumps of the same material as 349. In one case the perforation is approximately cylindrical, in the other it passes in section from circular to square. D 6, on sand.
 351. Fragment of an object in same material as 349 (Pl. XXXVII, 1). G 4-5, room 60.
 352. Fragment of vase: alabaster. Carved with papyrus flower design in low relief. The fine grooves of the calyx hold traces of light-blue colouring matter. C 6, north-east side.

¹ For a similar palette, attributed to the XIIth Dynasty, see Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, Pl. LVI, 12.

² Garstang, *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, Vol. XIX, Pl. XXXVII, 921 and 922, and p. 46.

353. Alabaster pot. The edges of the foot and rim are chipped. Common XVIIIth-Dynasty form. C 5, on the sand.
 354. (a) and (b). Mace-heads: (a) green hornstone; (b) dark limestone (? dolomite). C 6, with 286.
 355. Miniature mace-head in white marble. C 6, with 286.
 356. Drill cap.¹ Basalt. The flat surface is worn fairly smooth: the socket has a high polish from use. F 5, west of 56.



357. Flint knife (Pl. XXXVII, 1). D 6, on the sand outside the west wall of 50, with 286.
 358. Animal head, carved in veined serpentine. F 5, at 58, below the room containing No. 231 ff.
 359. Mould. Green steatite. Cf. 206. Contains five distinct moulds, all on one side of the stone.² Two of these, apparently intended for ring bezels or seals, show the same design, a conventional animal of some kind. The edge of the bezel is milled. The animal itself is positive in the mould: its impression in the completed ring would serve either as a seal or for receiving some coloured inlay. The remaining patterns include an ox head and two variants of the pattern on 206. At one end of the stone is a simple incised circle with a dot in the centre. D 1, 2, at 67, at a high level in the Late Bronze Age debris.

Bronze.

360. Tanged arrow-head (Pl. XXXIII). Leaf shaped with central rib. In form resembles arrow-heads from Gurob illustrated by Sir Flinders Petrie in *Tools and*

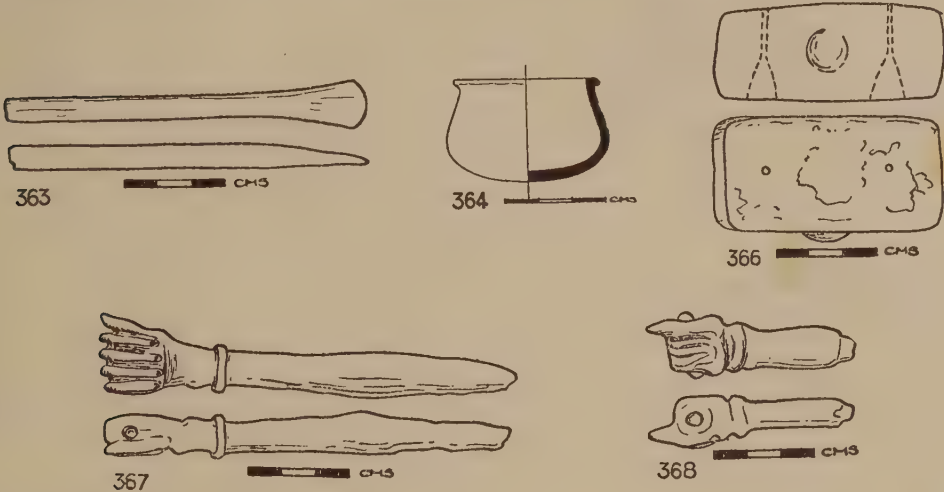
¹ Cf. Petrie, *Tools and Weapons*, Pl. XLVIII, No. 10.

² Cf. a similar mould from Troy, Schmidt, *Schliemann's Sammlung*, No. 6773, and another from Ras Shamra, Schaeffer, *Syria*, Vol. XII, Pl. IV, No. 1.

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

Weapons, Pl. XLI, Nos. 179, 180, and 192. D 6, west of 51, and close to the broken end of the east wall of 32 in Stratum IV. It may therefore belong rather to the subsequent Iron Age level than to V.

361. Arrow-head (Pl. XXXIII). Similar to 360. D 6, inside the nest of bowls at 51. (See 219.)
 362. Arrow-head (Pl. XXXIII). Similar to 360. G 4, within the outer wall of the town.



363. Chisel. D 6, on the sand.
 364. Bowl. E 6, level with the top of the fragmentary walls below 35.
 365. Knife (Pl. XXXIII). With long flat tang bent double. A leaf or feather is roughly incised on one side of the blade near the tang. C 6, close to the sand.
 366. Object of uncertain use. It is a solid rectangle vertically pierced with two funnel-shaped perforations. On the centre of one of the long sides is a round protuberance. Somewhat similar objects were used in Europe from the Middle Ages for drawing wire, but the process is said not to have been invented before the fourteenth century A.D.¹ C 6, on the sand.
 367. Model of a right arm, held rigid and extended. The fist was clenched grasping an object that has now disappeared. The workmanship is crude, but certain details, the wrist-bone, finger-nails, and thumb-joints, are indicated. C 6, 7, north of 30. The formation of the debris does not indicate whether the object belongs to the early phase of IV or to V.
 368. Model of a right forearm; the fist is clenched round an indistinguishable object. The end is shaped to fit into a square socket. C 6, 7, with 367.

¹ *Encyclopaedia Britannica*: WIRE.

369. Pair of cymbals—one in fair condition, the other badly corroded. Each has a small perforation at the centre. The form does not differ from that of cymbals in use as late as Roman times.¹ The pair was found stuck flat together in D 6, close to the foot of the limestone pillar.



369



374



370. Seated statuette, bronze gilt (Pl. XV, 2, facing p. 35). The left hand is clenched; the right is held open with the palm downwards. The gold foil has largely fallen off, but the face, neck, back of the left upper arm and the feet are still covered. In posture the figure is practically identical with statuettes from Rās Shamra² and from the Early Iron Age stratum at 'Ain Shems.³ The bizarre appearance of the face and head is due to corrosion of the metal. There is no indication of a crown as on the 'Ain Shems figure. Found lying 100 cm. from the foot of the limestone pillar in D 6. (See under 286.)

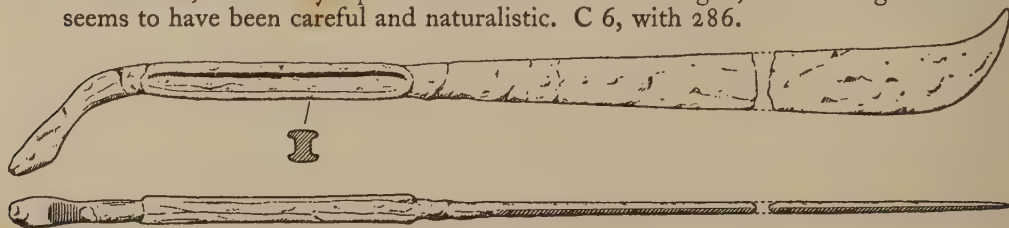
371. Two bronze nails with various gold foil coverings (Pl. XXXIX, 1). D 6, with 370.

372. Model of a left arm with clenched fist, coated with gold leaf (Pl. XXXIX, 1). Part of a statuette on about the same scale as 370. C, D 6, in the group with 286.

373. Right arm of a statuette similar to 370 (Pl. XXXIII). The arm was originally attached

to the body by a square tenon and pin. C, D 6, with 286.

374. Head of lioness. The neck is hollow and would fit on to a round tenon 9 mm. in diameter, secured by a pin. The nose has been damaged, but the original work seems to have been careful and naturalistic. C 6, with 286.



374 a

CMS

- 374 A. Knife. Found in fragments. The blade was bent to an acute angle in two places, but has been drawn as straight. The section of the handle indicates the use

¹ Cf. Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, Vol. I, col. 155, No. 456; Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, p. 58, Pl. L, Nos. 306-9.

² Schaeffer, *Syria*, Vol. X, p. 288, and Pl. LIV.

³ Grant, *'Ain Shems Excavations*, Pt. I, Pl. XI.



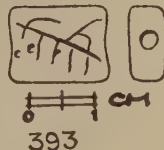
BEAD GROUPS. LATE BRONZE AGE: 392 AND 394

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

of an inlay. Similar knives in Egypt are dated to the XVIIIth Dynasty.¹ E 4 in the east corner of 62.

Bone and Ivory.

375. Fragments of a throne or bed (Pl. XXXII). Ivory. Found scattered in C, D 6, with Nos. 286 ff.
 376. Ivory handle (Pl. XXXII). In form of a twisted horn. The tip is broken; the wide end is nicked with three incised lines. C, D 6, with 286, &c.
 377. Handle, plain (Pl. XXXII). With socket 5 mm. in diameter and 14 mm. deep. G 4, inside the town wall.
 378. Die (Pl. XXXII). With four holes. G 5, by the foundation of the town wall.
 379. Comb fragment (Pl. XXXII). F, G 5, room 60.
 380. Square plaque (Pl. XXXII). Ivory, E 3, north of room 62.
 381. Fragment of an incised disc (Pl. XXXII). Pattern of intersecting arcs. E 5, south of room 55.
 382. Knuckle bones (Pl. XXXII). D 5, building at 52.



Beads and Amulets.

383. Gadrooned bead in blue faience (Pl. XXXIV). D 6, on the sand.
 384. Pale-blue faience bead (Pl. XXXIV). Segmented. F 4, southern half of house at 61 and below foundation level.
 385. Spherical glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). D 6, 7, between the foundation of the south wall of 50 and the superimposed wall of 30.
 386. Amethyst bead (Pl. XXXIV). With 385.
 387. Fluted spherical bead (Pl. XXXIV). Pale-blue faience. D 5.
 388. Crystal bead (Pl. XXXIV). E 6, in a thick layer of yellow ash in which the Stratum IV galleries, 32 to 35, were founded.
 389. Barrel-shaped glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). D 5, in the filling of a well south-west of the building at 52.
 390. Barrel-shaped stratified glass bead (Pl. XXXIV). F 4, level with the house at 61—i.e. later phase of Stratum V.
 391. Dark-blue faience bead (Pl. XXXIV). F 4, with 390.
 392. Group of beads (Pl. XXIV) containing:
 (a) 25 glass beads, mostly spherical.
 (b) 16 blue faience beads.
 (c) 4 agate pendants and 1 carnelian bead.
 (d) black translucent stone bead, smoky quartz.
 (e) 2 red limestone beads, one not pierced.
 (f) quartz.
 (g) amber.
 C, D 6, with 286, towards west edge of the deposit.
 393. Rectangular bead in dark green steatite, roughly incised with an animal figure. C 6, with 286.

¹ Petrie, *Tools and Weapons*, Pl. XXIX, 231 and 232.

394. Group of beads (Pl. XXIV) containing:

- (a) 22 plain glass beads and 1 glass pendant (crescent with disc).
- (b) 1 stratified blue and yellow glass chevron bead.
- (c) 4 spiral stratified yellow and white glass pinheads.
- (d) 6 faience beads.
- (e) 2 quartz beads, yellow surface.
- (f) 2 amber pinheads.
- C 6, with 286.

395. Group of beads (Pl. XXV).

- (a) 9 plain and stratified glass beads.
- (b) 2 barrel-shaped agate beads.
- (c) 3 spherical carnelian or similar stone beads.
- (d) 3 faience disc beads.
- (e) 13 quartz beads, with yellow surface covering.
- (f) fossil of a shape that recurs identically, though in different sizes, and is used as an ornament. Cf. 399 (d).

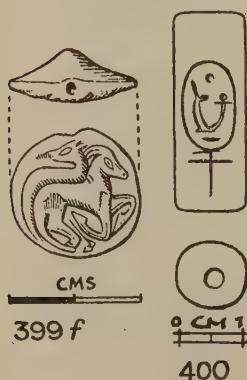
D 6, in hard earth and sand at the foot of the limestone pillar.

396. Group of 24 dark-blue faience beads, including 3 that are double, and 1 steatite whorl (Pl. XXV). E 4, west of 56, early phase of V with Nos. 263 ff.

397. Weight, haematite (Pl. XXV). 5.199 grs. Lozenge-shaped with a flattened surface on one side, on which a cross is incised. F 4, west of 58.

398. Cluster of beads (Pl. XXV). Mostly star-shaped in blue or white faience. Includes 13 yellowish glass beads. D 4, at 54, in a thin layer of dark earth immediately above the sand.

399. Group of beads and pendants (Pl. XXV). See also Nos. 403 and 409.



(a) blue faience including a large number of diminutive disc beads.

(b) glass spherical and cylindrical beads.

(c) 1 dark carnelian (?) spherical bead.

(d) 1 unpierced stone, apparently a fossil. Cf. 395 (f).

(e) 4 multiple tubular beads in pale-blue faience.

(f) glass lentoid seal, perforated along the vertical axis, showing a kneeling ibex. The head and outline of the back of a second animal appear in the background, recalling a seal-stone from a tomb at Mycenae¹ of Late Helladic II period. The form of the seal is Mycenaean.

(g) faience spacer beads including 3 ankhs, 1 girdle of Isis, 2 djeds.

(h) 4 fruit pendants.

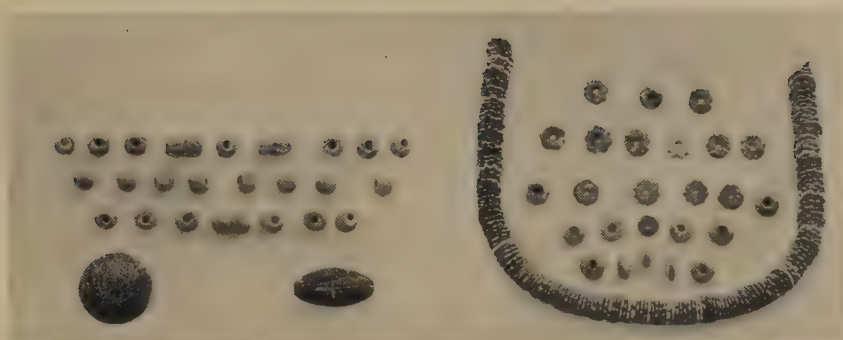
(i) 2 spherical quartz beads.

(j) head and shoulders of dwarf, glass.

D 4, in a mass of fallen stone and debris above the pavement at 53.

400. Cylinder bead, calc-spar. Incised with cartouche of Amenophis III. D 4, with 399.

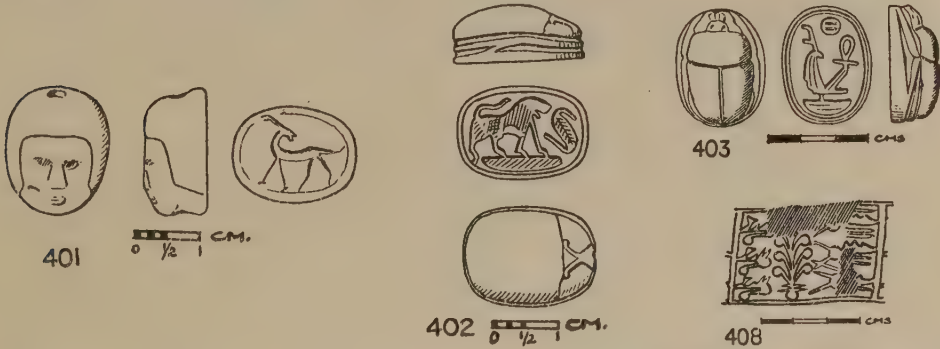
¹ Wace, *Archaeologia*, Vol. LXXXII, Tomb 515, No. 35, Pl. XXVIII. Cf. also the 'two galloping calves' on a lentoid gem recently acquired by the British Museum, *B.M. Quarterly*, VIII, p. 142.



BEAD GROUPS
Late Bronze Age, 395 to 399

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

401. Scarab. Human head on the back. Steatite, rather worn. On the seal face an ibex with averted head. The human head appears on the back of scarabs from the XIIIth to the XXVIth Dynasty.¹ The present specimen was found close to the sand near the group of pottery with 286, in C, D 6.
402. Scarab. Pale grey-green steatite. With lion, uraeus, and Neb sign on the seal face. E 5, at 56, below the level of the later phase of V.



403. Two identical scarabs. Pale-blue faience. With cartouche of Amenophis III on seal face. D 4, above the pavement at 53, with 399.
404. Eye of Horus (Pl. XXXV). Pale-blue faience. Two suspension holes at either end. D 5, north corner, close above sand.
405. Sekhmet, fragment (Pl. XXXV). Faience. The upper part of the figure is lost. F 4, below the foundation level of the Stratum IV building at 40, to which period the amulet may possibly belong.

Cylinder Seals.

406. Pale-blue faience (Pl. XXXVIII). So-called Syro-Hittite style, showing two kneeling stags beside a guilloche border. Close parallels have been found at Beisān in the XVIIIth-Dynasty levels, in Cyprus and elsewhere.² C 6, with 286, about 2 m. to the west.
407. Pale-blue faience (Pl. XXXVIII). Gazelles standing on either side of a palmette or stylized tree. Another familiar motive paralleled locally at Beisān.³ C 6, with 286.
408. Pale-blue faience, fragmentary (Pl. XXXVIII). The design is another variation on the stag and palmette motive. C 6, with 286.

¹ Petrie, *Buttons and Design Scarabs*, Pl. XXIX, R 47 (XVIIIth Dynasty); *Scarabs and Cylinders*, Pl. XVI N, p. 21 (XIIIth Dynasty). See also Hall, *Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs*, p. 254, No. 2535 (XXVIth Dynasty).

² Cf. Delaporte, *Catalogue des Cylindres . . . de style oriental*, Musée du Louvre, Vol. II, Pl. 94, A 856.

³ Cf. also Delaporte, *ibid.*, Pl. 97, A 949; Murray, Smith, and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, Pl. IV, Nos. 53 and 425.

409. Faience, restored from fragments and in bad condition (Pl. XXXVIII). The design is barely distinguishable but seems to belong to the same class as 406 to 408. D 4, with 399, &c.

410. Blue faience (Pl. XXXVIII). A winged figure stands with forefoot raised before a double band of lattice work, both elements not uncommon in Syro-Hittite seal patterns. This cylinder was found with No. 330 in the cup of a clay bracket (Cf. 228) in F, G 5, at 60.



411

411. Glass. Restored from fragments (Pl. XXVI). The design is not clear but seems to include two human figures dancing (?) with their backs to an eagle with wings spread, cf. 412. F 4, southern part of house at 61.



416

412. Steatite (Pl. XXVI). Two human figures carrying spears; the foremost has also a whip: a cow, an eagle, a star (?), and a fish. The eagle is practically identical in detail with one shown on a seal from the Late Mycenaean necropolis at Minet el Beïda.¹ Cf. also 411. C 6, about 2 m. west of 286.

413. Steatite (Pl. XXVI). Showing a gryphon, a scorpion, and an ibex. C 6, with 412.

414. Steatite, rather worn (Pl. XXVI). Various animal and human figures appear, including a man standing on the back of a horse and a second figure holding a large triangular object. C 6, with 412.

415. Steatite (Pl. XXVI). Common Cypriote type, showing a tree, a bull's head, a human figure, and characteristic overcrowding of the space with detached symbolical objects.² D 5, 6.

Miscellaneous Objects.

416. Gold pendant (Pl. XXXIX, 1). A human figure is summarily scratched on the front surface. D 6, at the foot of the pillar with 370, &c.

417. Gold ornament, incised (Pl. XXXIX, 1). E 6, below foundation level of the IV building at 32.

418. Pair of gaming pieces, cone, and pyramid (Pl. XXXV). Faience C 6, with 286.

419. Bead spacer (Pl. XXXV). Faience. D 4, with 399.

420. Fragment of a cup (Pl. XXXIX, 2). Painted faience. A yellow border with black panelled design on the rim. The cup is pale grey with dark brownish grey design. C, D 6, with 286.

421. Fragment (Pl. XXXIX, 2). Faience. Grey with dark design below the glaze, showing the hind-quarters of an animal on the inner surface. F 3, east of early building at 64.

422. Cup, fragmentary (Pl. XXVII, 1). Pale-blue faience. D 6, from a layer of hard earth and sand at the foot of the pillar in 30. With 370.

¹ Schaeffer, *Syria*, Vol. XII, Pl. III, 1, second sealing from the top.

² Cf. Ward, *Seal Cylinders*, pp. 344 ff., and especially Nos. 1200 and 1204, p. 349 f.



411



412



414



413

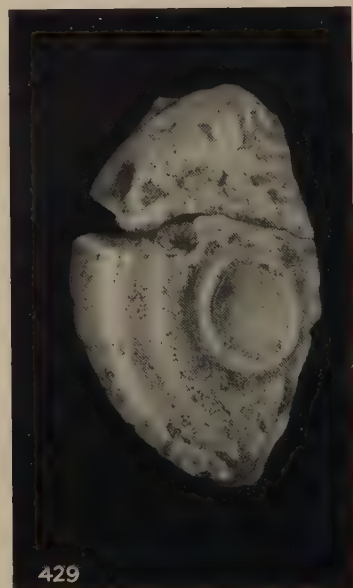
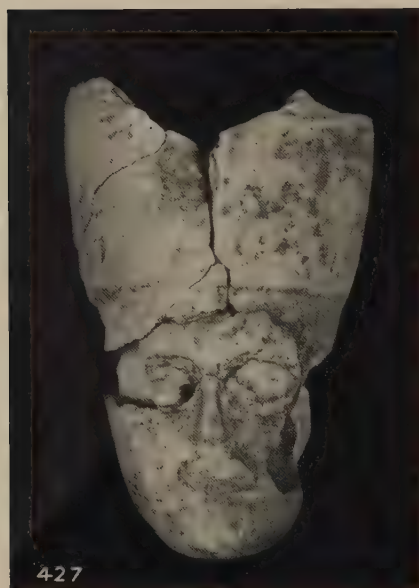
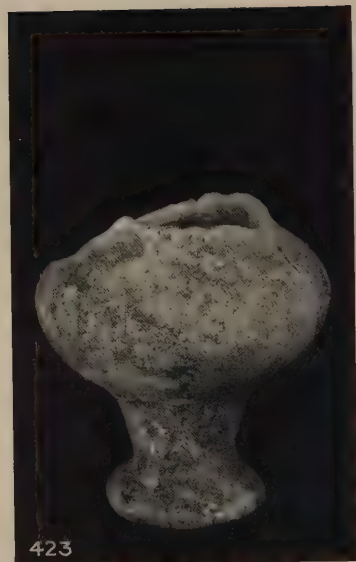
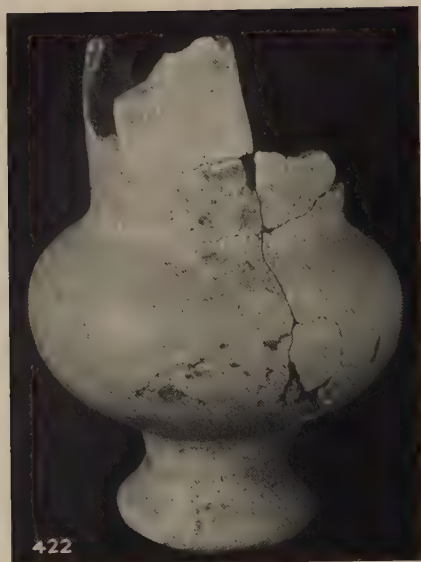


415

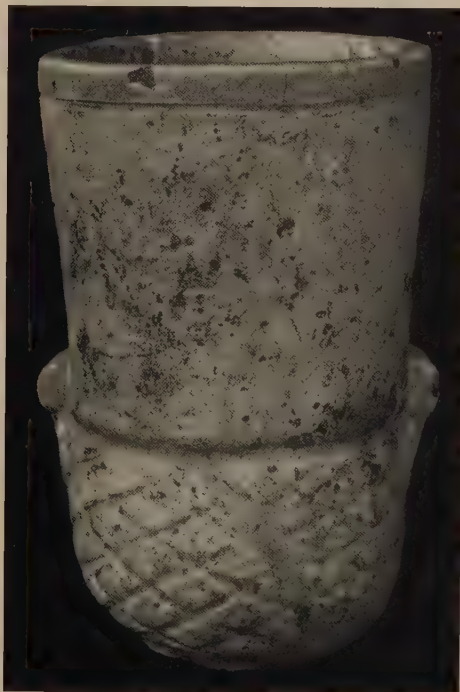
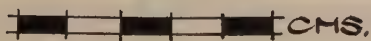


Cms.

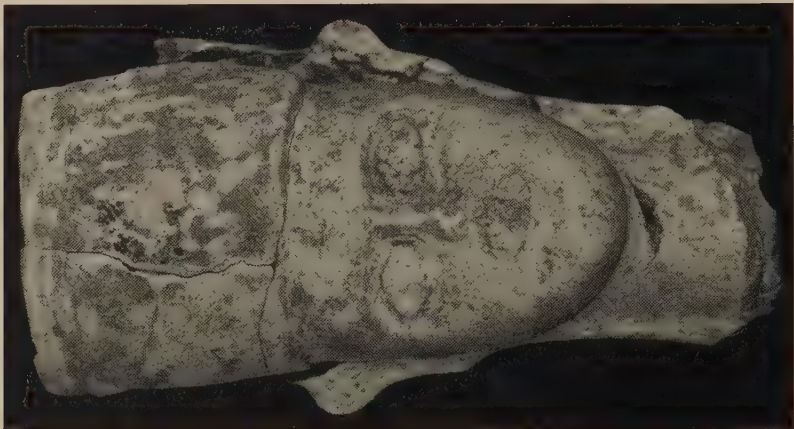
CYLINDER SEALS. LATE BRONZE AGE



FAIENCE CUPS AND RHYTON. LATE BRONZE AGE



FAIENCE RHYTON, 425. LATE BRONZE AGE



FRAGMENT OF A FAIENCE GOBLET, 426. LATE BRONZE AGE



RAM'S HEAD GOBLET, 4²⁸. LATE BRONZE AGE

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

423. Cup fragment (Pl. XXVII, 2). Pale-blue faience. D 2, outside the north corner of the house at 45 (Pl. IV), level with its foundation.
424. Model grape cluster (Pl. XXXIX, 2). Hard white paste with pale-blue glaze. Made in a mould, the join between the two halves being concealed by a smear of clay scored horizontally to conform with the rest of the modelling. The surface bears the impression of a woven fabric, showing that it was wrapped in a fine cloth, perhaps within the mould, while the clay was still soft, and before the join between the two halves was covered up. Similar objects, as well as the moulds for their manufacture, are commonly found at Tell el 'Amārna.¹ A smaller specimen of the same form from Ras Shamra is exhibited in the Museum at Lattāqia. There is a small hole, 3 cm. deep, at the blunt end of the object. C, D 6, with 286.
425. Rhyton, in the form of a woman's head (Pl. XXVIII). Faience. The base of the cup is missing. Three distinct colours are employed in the glazing. A yellow approximating to the colour of gold, and doubtless intended to imitate it, has been used for the rim of the crown, for the hair-rings above the ears, for a ring in the nose, and for rings in the lobes of the ears. There are also traces of yellow on the eyebrows and corners of the eyes. The hair and the crown are in a yellowish white glaze, while the face and ears are a pale pinkish white.
- The details of the face and coiffure bear a close resemblance to faience goblets recently found at Minet el Beīda by Dr. Claude Schaeffer,² and to the Enkomi goblets³ now in the British Museum.
- The workmanship of the vase is good, and the modelling of the face, especially of the eyes and lips, is noticeably superior to that of the Enkomi goblet, and of the fragments shown on Pls. XXIX and XXVII, 3. All these were found in C, D 6, scattered in fragments within a few yards of the pillar, and only a few centimetres above the sand.
426. Fragment of a goblet similar to 425 but of inferior quality (Pl. XXIX). The colouring is the same as that of 425, but the modelling of the eyes and mouth betrays the work of a less experienced craftsman. The ears are concealed by a double pendant hanging from the hair-ring, the line of which is prolonged in a flat ridge passing down either side of the neck. The side locks and the curl seen in the forehead of 425 are absent, nor is there the heavy plait of hair framing the face. C, D 6, with 425.
427. A fragment closely resembling 426 (Pl. XXVII, 3). C, D 6, with 425.
428. Goblet in form of a ram's head⁴ (Pl. XXX). Partially restored from fragments. The standard of workmanship corresponds to that of 425. C, D 6, with 425.
429. Fragment of a rhyton similar to 428, on a larger scale (Pl. XXVII, 4). Same provenance.

¹ Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XIX, 448, 447.

² *Syria*, Vol. XIV, p. 104, Pl. XI; p. 106, Pl. XII.

³ Cf. Murray, Smith, and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus*, Pl. III.

⁴ *Ibid.*

R. W. HAMILTON

STRATUM.	PHASES OF OCCUPATION.	CRISES.	CHARACTERISTIC POTTERY.
V	(a) Original settlement. Citadel and fortifications		Late Bronze Age; Cypriote; Late Helladic III.
	(b) Occupation continues. Building of first rectangular houses (<i>e.g.</i> 61).	Citadel and fortifications dismantled.	
	(a) Systematic building of rectangular houses (at 36, 40, 41, 44, &c.).	Partial destruction by local fires.	Late Bronze Age; Cypriote; Late Helladic III.
IV	(b) Scanty domestic buildings. Store galleries (at 33, 34, and 35).	Destruction with violent conflagration.	Some Late Helladic III, also beginnings of black and red concentric circles on cream slip.
	Defensive wall round the town. Fairly systematic building of houses on the lines of IV (b).		No Late Helladic III nor Late Bronze Age, black and red concentric circles now typical.
III			Fine red and yellow slip wares introduced for the first time; black concentric circles on bright red slip; black and red decoration continues.
II	(a) Tentative reoccupation; scanty domestic buildings (<i>e.g.</i> at 7).	Destruction and abandonment.	Greek glazed pottery; black-figure ware; square-shouldered jars.
	(b) Defensive wall round the town and general building of houses with use of squared limestone blocks.		Same pottery types continue in use; stamped black-glaze ware.

Destruction of Knossos, *c.* 1400 B.C. Amenophis III. Seti I, invasion of Palestine. Capture of Akko, *c.* 1315 B.C. Ramesses II, capture of Ascalon. Invasion of Galilee, *c.* 1292 B.C.

Merneptah, campaign in Palestine, 1234-1225 B.C.

Ramesses III, defeat of Islanders and invasion of Syria, *c.* 1196 B.C.

Voyage of Wenamon, *c.* 1100 B.C. Philistine hegemony. Kingdom of David and Solomon.

Shishak I, campaign in Palestine, *c.* 926 B.C.

Amasis, 569-525 B.C. Cambyses, conquest of Egypt, 525 B.C.

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

PART THREE

Conclusion

Apart from two scarabs and a bead, numbers 403 and 400, bearing the cartouche of Amenophis III, objects which may themselves have remained in use for a prolonged period of time, the absence of closely datable material leaves the absolute chronology of the site a matter of inference, depending upon the possibility of linking up crises in the growth of the mound with datable events recorded in contemporary documents. The dates tentatively assigned to the early phases of occupation in the preceding sections have been reached by a conjectural process of this kind.

For the foundation of the settlement the name of Amenophis III suggests a date soon after 1400 B.C., which harmonizes well enough with the rest of the evidence. A long period of occupation followed, lasting without any complete gap until the final destruction of Stratum III at some point between the beginning and the middle of the Iron Age. Then follows an intermission of some centuries, during which the site lay unoccupied until the introduction of Greek glazed pottery and the building of Stratum II. The evidence of pottery and other material suggests that the break occurred towards the end of the tenth century. That it was not earlier is proved by the presence both of the polished red slip Cypriote ware with black concentric rings (Fig. 8), which is not likely to antedate the tenth century, and of the characteristic red and black decorated pottery, of which No. 52, p. 19, is an example; this shape and ware is commonly found on the Phoenician coast and in particular at Byblos, where it has been dated to the same period.¹ A third characteristic ware, which suggests that the occupation lasted at least until the end of the tenth century, is the delicate red and yellow slip pottery of which fragments were found on the floors of rooms in Stratum III (see above, p. 7). The same ware has been found, among other sites, at Sabāṣṭya, where it cannot be dated earlier than the ninth century B.C. At the same time the coarser ring-burnished red-slip pottery characteristic of the later ninth and eighth centuries, and also common at Sabāṣṭya and most Israelite sites, is not fully developed at Tell Abu Hawām. It is perhaps a fair inference to conclude that the occupation of the latter site ends at approximately the same period as the foundation of the former, and we should consequently look to the end of the tenth century for a political event of sufficient magnitude to have caused the drastic interruption indicated by the stratigraphic evidence.

¹ I owe this information to the kindness of M. Dunand of the Service des Antiquités in Syria, who immediately recognized the type.

Such an event, falling at an appropriate moment, was the invasion of Shishak I in about 926 B.C. Among the towns of which Shishak records the capture¹ are a number situated in the Kishon Valley. If our site was occupied at the time, it can scarcely have remained unaffected by the invasion, and even total desertion is a possible result. If the suggested connexion be accepted, the abandonment of Stratum III may be dated to the last quarter of the tenth century.

The first cycle then, in the history of Tell Abu Hawām, falls, on the basis of this hypothesis, between the years 1400 and 900 B.C. The period can be divided into five phases, as shown in the diagram. At least two serious crises were experienced by the town during the period—the dismantling of the walls between V(a) and V(b) and the violent burning that brought IV(a) to an end. It is noticeable, too, that the slack period represented by IV(b) was followed, in III, by an outburst of more or less systematized building and the abrupt introduction of two or three new types of pottery, though the old were not wholly superseded.

Without reference to the perspective of contemporary records, the history of the tell as shown by excavation alone would remain a mere abstraction. Accordingly in column one of the diagram is set down a summary list of outstanding political events that might be expected to have affected the evolution of a city geographically so placed. Any correspondences suggested between those events and the successive phases of occupation in the mound must be conjectural: some at least may be plausible. In about 1315 Seti I invaded Palestine, entered the Plain of Jezreel, captured Akko, and proceeded up the Phoenician coast. The event can scarcely have left a town at the southern end of the Bay of Acre unaffected, and it may well in this case be commemorated in the demolition of the city walls. The coast was probably loyal and the invasion bloodless: life in the town continued without a break.

The building of IV(a) suggests an effort of reconstruction by a vigorous resident population. The occasion need not have been a hostile attack. The period shows the first infiltration of geometrical decoration and the passing of Mycenaean culture. The war of Merneptah on Israel, in the course of which that Pharaoh proclaims the carrying away of Askalon, the capture of Gezer, and the extinction of Yenoam,² may not actually have affected cities on the Bay of Acre: its relevance here lies rather in the hint of impending invasions by the Peoples of the Sea.

With the violent destruction of IV(a), the Bronze Age definitely came to an

¹ Karnak Relief. Breasted, *Ancient Records*, Part IV, pp. 348 ff.

² Stela from Mortuary Temple at Thebes. Breasted, *Ancient Records of Egypt*, Part III, pp. 256 ff.



VARIOUS OBJECTS: STONE ABOVE, CLAY BELOW

Stratum II: 30, 33, and 34

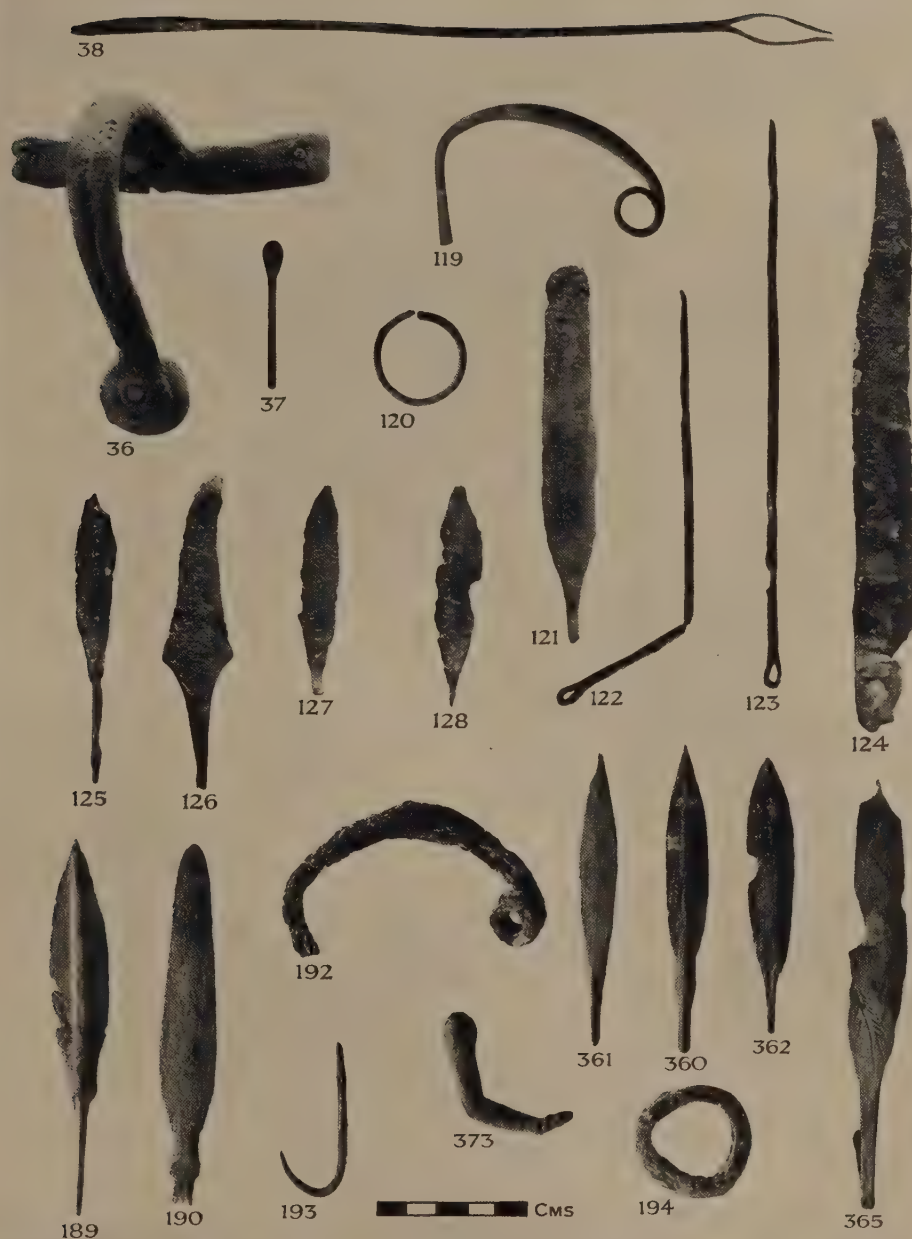
Stratum III: 107, 115, 116, 117, 118

Stratum V: 324 to 327 and 342 to 345, 347



BONE, IVORY AND GLASS OBJECTS

Stratum II: 31, 32 and 35; Stratum IV: 204, 205. The rest: Stratum V



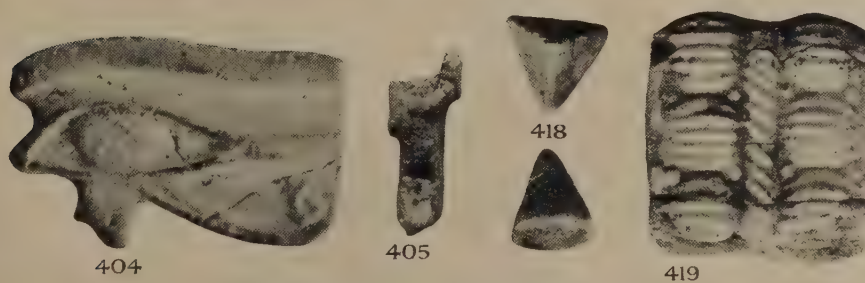
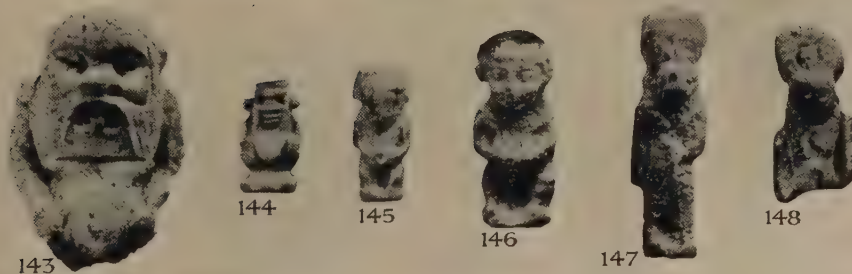
BRONZE OBJECTS

Stratum II: 36, 37, 38; Stratum III: 119 to 124; Stratum IV: 189 to 194; Stratum V: 360 to 362, 365, 373



BEADS OF VARIOUS PERIODS

Stratum II: 40 to 46, 135 (?); Stratum III: 133, 134, 135 (?), 136 to 141;
Stratum IV: 198 to 203; Stratum V: 383 to 391 and 417



FAIENCE AMULETS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS

Stratum II, 50 and 51; Stratum III, 143 to 148; Stratum IV, 213 to 216; Stratum V, 404, 405, 418, 419



100



98



174



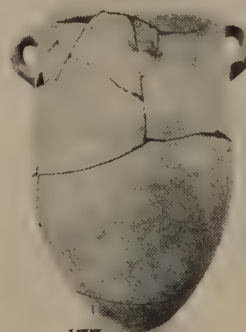
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172



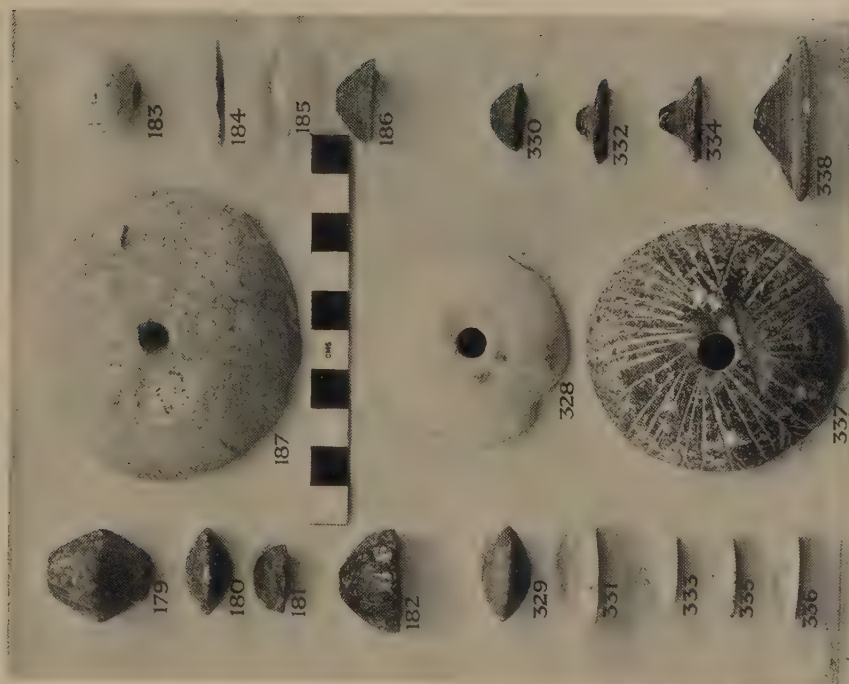
285



173

BATH AND JARS OF VARIOUS DATES

Stratum III: 100, 98 and 99; Stratum IV: 172, 173, 174; Stratum V: 285



2. SPINDLE WHORLS, ETC. UPPER HALF STRATUM IV, LOWER HALF STRATUM V



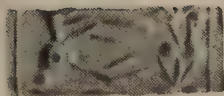
1. SPINDLE WHORLS OF STRATUM III. REMAINING OBJECTS FROM DIFFERENT PERIODS



217



204



407



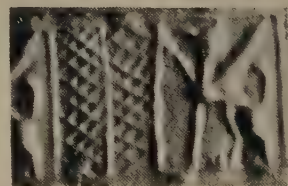
406



408



409

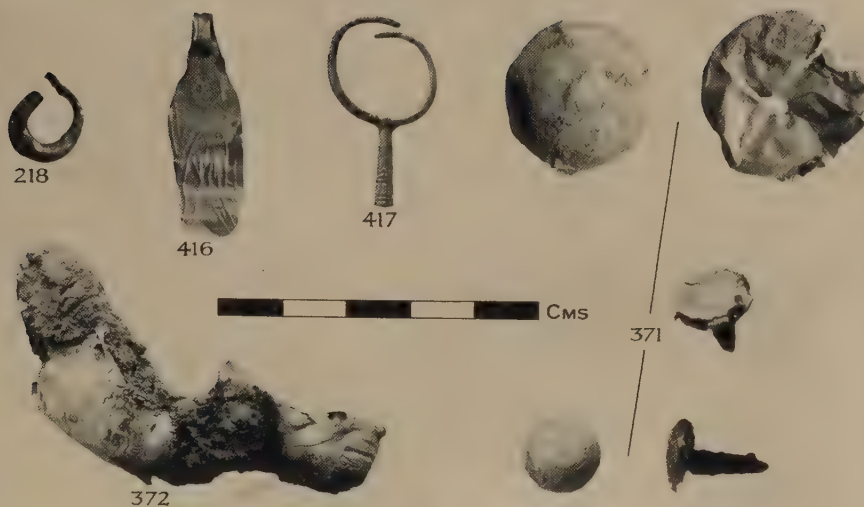


410



SEALS

Stratum IV: 217, 204; Stratum V: 406 to 410



I. MISCELLANEOUS GOLD OBJECTS

Stratum IV: 218 ; Stratum V: remainder



2. MISCELLANEOUS FAIENCE FRAGMENTS

Stratum IV: 208 ; Stratum V: remainder

EXCAVATIONS AT TELL ABU HAWĀM

end. In Egyptian history we have the Northern and Libyan attacks, their defeat by Rameses III, and his aggressive counter-campaign in Syria. Meanwhile, about the year 1196, the Northerners repulsed from Egypt established themselves on the Asiatic coast, the Philistines occupying the Palestinian shore as far as Tanṭūra, the Zakkaray and others becoming their neighbours to the north. That the population of Tell Abu Hawām should suffer a drastic change at this period was inevitable. In fact, we find the vigorous life of IV(a) abruptly extinguished, to be replaced by the scanty beginnings of IV(b), appropriately suggestive, perhaps, of the first 'digging in' of a newly established people.

How long it was before settled conditions and moderate prosperity, doubtless also the arrival of new settlers, led to the building of III it is impossible to say. The period was one of partial independence of Egypt (witness the voyage of Wenamon), of Philistine hegemony, of the warring of Saul and David, and of the establishment of the kingdom of Solomon. Throughout the five centuries of its existence the vital connexions of the site had been with the sea and with Egypt; of the Hebrews and their invasion of the highlands there seems to be no sign. The Book of Judges records¹ that 'Neither did Asher drive out the inhabitants of Accho, . . . But the Asherites dwelt among the Canaanites, the inhabitants of the land: for they did not drive them out', and we may suspect that the town was scarcely touched by Israel.

With the reoccupation, after the three or four centuries' gap that divided the destruction of III from the building of II, we step into a new world, but one that still retains a cosmopolitan character. The remains of Stratum II are too scanty to provide a fully concrete picture of its culture, but it seems that the settlement was similar in race and way of living with that established in the Graeco-Persian period at 'Atlit, of which the cemetery has been partially examined and published in a previous number of this *Quarterly*.² Of the precise occasion for the building of II no suggestion can be offered. The town doubtless witnessed the march of Cambyses on Egypt, for which Acre was perhaps the base.³ That the shore had by that time considerably advanced is probable, though the site of modern Haifa seems not to have been occupied before the end of the Hellenistic period. That occupation in all probability brought the effective life of Tell Abu Hawām to a final end.

R. W. HAMILTON.

¹ Judges i. 31.

² C. N. Johns, *Excavations at 'Atlit*, 1930, *QDAP*, Vol. II, pp. 41 ff.; see, especially, para. 2 on pp. 44 ff.

³ Strabo, *Geographica*, C. 758, Εἰθ' ἡ Πτολεμαῖς ἐστὶ μεγάλη πόλις ἣν Ἀκην ὠνόμαζον πρότερον, ἣ ἐχρῶντο ὀρηγητρίῳ πρὸς τὴν Αἴγυπτον οἱ Πέρσαι.

CEMETERIES AND A 'MONASTERY' AT THE Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM

c. third and sixth centuries A.D.

IN September 1932 in the course of levelling the area west of the Y.M.C.A. building at Jerusalem to form a sports ground, a masonry tomb containing a lead sarcophagus was uncovered. The subsequent clearance and examination of the area by the Department of Antiquities during September and October 1932 led to the following discoveries (*v. Plan*):

(1) A group of ashlar masonry tombs, apparently a family mausoleum, the bodies being placed in lead sarcophagi. *c. third century A.D.*

(2) Two cave tombs, situated immediately behind and west of the masonry tombs, by which their entrances were blocked. The burials were in rock-cut graves excavated in the floor of the tombs; in one grave the body had been enclosed in a lead sarcophagus, in another in a wooden one. The remaining three were placed in the rock-cut graves with no further covering except a roofing of stone slabs. *c. second to third century A.D.*

(3) A group of rock-cut graves of a poorer type, arranged as two sides of a rectangle. From the rougher character of these graves, both in execution and in their contents, as well as from their regular arrangement and other evidence to be mentioned later, it seems that this constitutes the cemetery of some institution, probably a monastery. *c. fifth to seventh century A.D.*

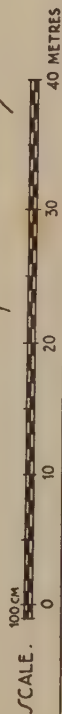
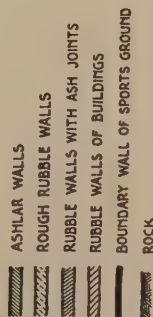
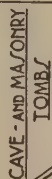
(4) An extensive building, of a rather poor type, with rubble walls, mosaic floors, a bath, and cistern, Christian in character. Possibly a monastery. The building extends nearly 100 m. farther west; only the small area coming within the limits of the sports ground, and threatened with demolition, was excavated. *c. fifth to seventh century A.D.*

(5) Several inscriptions and isolated objects found in no particular context within the area cleared. The most interesting is a Greek inscription referring to the Georgian community in Jerusalem and mentioning the 'Tower of David'.

I. *The Masonry Tombs*

(Pl. XLIII, 1.) Two parallel walls, about 3·80 m. long and 0·80 m. apart, of ashlar blocks, closed by end walls, formed a long, narrow, rectangular chamber, *c. 1·80 m. deep*, divided into two by a central transverse wall; in this double chamber two lead sarcophagi (2 *a* and 2 *b*) were placed end to end. The eastern of the two walls (which were orientated north and south) also formed the wall of a second chamber, wider than the first, but whose plan could not be exactly recovered owing to damage sustained before being

EXCAVATED ON SPORTS GROUND BETWEEN KING
GEORGE'S AVENUE AND JULIAN'S WAY, JERUSALEM.



reported. It contained one lead sarcophagus (1 *a* in Plan); the spaces 1 *b* and 1 *c* were empty, apparently ready for future sarcophagi, but not yet occupied. The general character of these ashlar tombs will be seen in Pl. XL, 1, taken

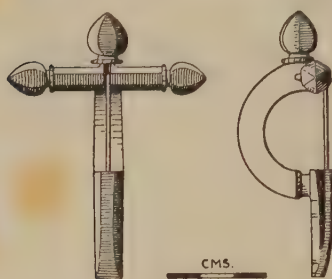


FIG. 1.

from the east, and Pl. XL, 2, taken from the north. The lowest two courses of masonry projected forward (i.e. inwards) some 0.10 m., forming a ledge on either side of the tomb to support the stone slabs which served as a covering to the sarcophagi (v. Pls. XLI, 1 and 2; also Fig. 3, which shows lead sarcophagus 2 *a in situ*, after removal of covering slabs). At several points along the inner edges of the top courses of blocks notches had been cut as though to carry the transverse wooden

beams supporting a roof (Pl. XLII, 1). A noteworthy feature of this whole masonry mausoleum is that it was built in a disused cistern, whose plastered walls can be seen behind the ashlar walls of the mausoleum in Pl. XL, 3, and XLII, 2 (after removal of some of the ashlar courses).

This mausoleum was of the third century A.D., by its contents. These include: three lead sarcophagi¹ (1 *a*, 2 *a*, and 2 *b*); fragments of gold leaf, a gold ear-ring, bronze kohl-stick, tall conical glass flask, spindle-shaped glass bottle, round-type clay lamp, and a bronze coin of Julia Domna type, from tomb 2 *a*; from tomb 2 *b*, two crescent-shaped gold ear-rings, two other gold ear-rings, fragment of gold leaf, silver finger ring faceted on either side of bezel, fragments of another silver finger ring, and a round-type clay lamp (the last occurring outside the sarcophagus). A further round-type clay lamp was found over sarcophagi 2 *a* and 2 *b*, within the chamber walls; and both chambers 2 *a* and 2 *b* yielded numerous iron nails with fragments of wood adhering, possibly remains of the wooden roofing of the chambers, or of some covering for the lead sarcophagi; cf. *infra*, Cave Tomb II, Grave 1. Tomb 1 *a* yielded a good example of the heavy Roman Imperial bronze fibulae of the cross-bow type with the gilding well preserved (Fig. 1). In addition, all the tombs contained many fragments of Roman ribbed ware.

II. The Cave Tombs

Immediately west of the Masonry Tombs, and blocked by them, as above described (Cf. also Pl. XLIII, 2), were two Cave Tombs, which had been excavated in the rock, probably by enlarging small caves already existing. They were approximately contemporary with the Masonry Tombs by their

¹ See also *infra*, p. 97 f.

contents (i.e. early third century A.D.), though of course they must actually have been filled and sealed prior to the construction of these latter. The plaster lining of the original cistern had been destroyed in cutting the entrances to the two Cave Tombs. Both entrances were found blocked by heavy stones, architectural fragments (of a door-sill) having been used to block Cave Tomb 2 (cf. Pl. XLIII, 2; XLIV, 1, 2).

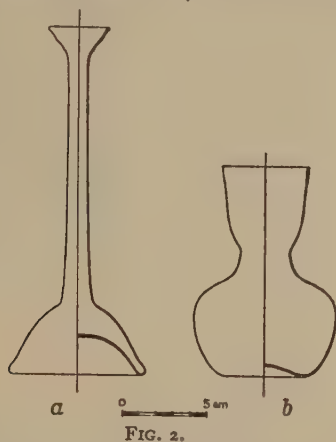


FIG. 2.

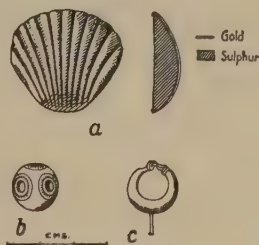


FIG. 3.

Cave Tomb I had three graves excavated in its rock floor (Pl. XLIV, 3), all orientated east and west; each contained a skeleton, covered by stone slabs (Pls. XLV and XLVI, 1). Above the slabs, in the body of the tomb, occurred seven complete glass bottles of the 'candlestick' type (as Fig. 2 (a)), along with fragments of about sixteen others. In Grave 1 occurred a late second to early third century *As*, illegible, two gold ear-rings (Fig. 3 (c)), and a tiny terra cotta pendant. In Grave 2, three glass 'candlestick'-type bottles, a small bronze bell of the familiar sort, fragments of gold leaf, a gold ear-ring with spiral decoration and a suspended pearl, and a clay lamp with diagonal line decoration (apparently an early example of the type, which anyhow seems to have been introduced considerably earlier than formerly believed).¹ In Grave 3, three glass 'candlestick' bottles, two gold ear-rings with spiral decoration, a beaten gold finger ring (resembling a cigar band), fragments of gold leaf, a bronze bell, and a bone pin. All the graves had the usual quantity of Roman ribbed sherds.

Cave Tomb II had only two graves excavated in its floor (Pl. XLVI, 2; cf. also Pl. XLIII, 2). These were also orientated east and west. Grave 1 contained a burial in a lead sarcophagus (Pl. XLVII, 1, 2, before and after

¹ Cf. *QDAP*, III, p. 86, Fig. 12.

removal of cover); also a circular clay lamp (outside, resting on lid of sarcophagus—cf. Pl. XLVII, 1), with fragments of several others, a bronze cosmetic spoon, fragments of gold leaf, spherical openwork pendant of beaten gold (Fig. 3 (b)), two bronze kuhl-sticks, ribbed sherds, portions of a bone pin, four gold shell-like ornaments, fluted, and having been filled with sulphur, as shown in Fig. 3 (a). These last seem to have served as dress ornaments of some kind, but no exact parallel is known to me. The edges of the

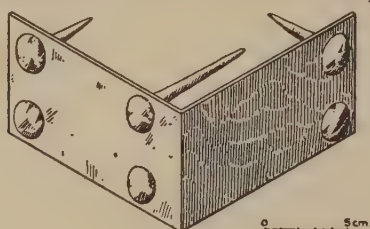


FIG. 4.

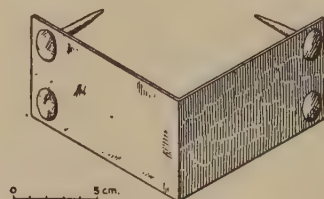


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

gold 'shells' are slightly bent over, to retain the sulphur, as can be noticed in the diagram. Besides the above, Grave 1 also contained iron nails with wood adhering, which would seem to suggest that this leaden sarcophagus had been originally accompanied by a wooden structure, perhaps a covering, if not a complete wooden coffin.¹ Grave 2 contained a burial which had certainly been enclosed in a wooden coffin, without any intervening leaden sarcophagus. The evidence for this is eight angle irons (Figs. 4 and 5; cf. also Pl. XLVII, 3) and numerous iron nails, all having wood still adhering to them. This wood on examination proves to be a variety of pine. It will be noticed from the diagram (Figs. 4 and 5) that certain of the angle irons have four nails in one arm and two in the other, while others have only two in either arm. The length of the nails is such that they must have been driven through the thickness of the wooden coffin into some strengthening tie or support, somewhat perhaps as indicated in the tentative restoration (Fig. 6).

¹ Cf. *Masonry Tombs 2 a and 2 b, supra*. The enclosure of leaden sarcophagi in a wooden casing was suggested by Petersen in connexion with a find at Bologna, where iron nails occurred along with lead sarcophagi (*Röm. Mitteilungen*, VI (1891), p. 233).

CEMETERIES, ETC., Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM

This diversity in the manner of disposing of the bodies in these two groups of Cave and Masonry Tombs is of some interest. Both groups must have belonged to persons of some considerable means, to judge from the amount of gold and fine glass vessels accompanying the burials, not to mention the good solid masonry itself. It seems a possible suggestion that a single family is here represented, who first buried their members in the five graves of the Cave Tombs, three burials in the bare rock, one in a leaden and one in a wooden coffin; then built the masonry mausoleum for the disposal of further of their members, now using exclusively leaden sarcophagi. Can it be that we have here a series of burials covering the transition from the time before lead sarcophagi were introduced, to the time when they had become customary? The period, second to third century, would well admit of this; and if the supposition be correct, Cave Tomb I precedes in time Cave Tomb II, and of the graves in Cave Tomb II, Grave 1, containing the leaden sarcophagus, will be the later.

III. *Later Rock-cut Cemetery*

(Fifth to seventh centuries A.D.)

North of the Masonry and Cave Tombs above described was unearthed a much more extensive group of graves, of a poorer quality. These graves were systematically laid out to form two sides of a rectangle, as shown in Plan. As a considerable amount of destruction and blasting away of the stone had been done by the workmen before the tombs were recognized or reported, the extent of these rock-cut graves on the south and east sides is uncertain, but it is probable from the lay-out of those which were found intact, that it was at least intended eventually to complete the rectangle with burials, if this had not already been done (cf. Plan). The graves were simply excavated in the limestone, the bodies placed inside, and the whole covered with stone slabs. Wherever the rock fell away, the walls of the graves were built up with roughly squared blocks of limestone, sometimes intermixed with rubble, apparently to bring the covering slabs all to approximately the same level. All the graves were orientated east and west, and on the north seemed to have been enclosed within stone and rough rubble walls (Pl. XLIX, 1). They were clearly the burial ground of an institution, maybe the 'monastery',¹ a portion of which was cleared a little farther west. The type of construction is sufficiently shown in Pls. XLVIII, 1-2; XLIX. Graves N 1 A, N 2 A, and N 3 A (Pl. XLIX, 3), which had been largely destroyed, show the type

¹ But see below, Section V

consisting of a shallow excavation in the rock, afterwards given a depth sufficient for a grave by raising the sides with rubble and stone walls.

In contrast to those of the Masonry and Cave Tombs, the contents of the late cemetery were poor and insignificant. They include a number of coins, Byzantine and Arab, much decayed, of which one is late fourth century (House of Theodosius), from Grave 15, besides this a few partly legible are Byzantine with the large M or K on the reverse (one doubtfully M. Tiberius?), while two of the Arabic ones are Omayyad of the eighth century A.D. with the legend $\text{الله الا الله لا اله الا الله}$ &c. As, however, these graves were only loosely covered by the stone slabs, it would have been possible for coins to work their way in later, so that it is not absolutely safe to argue from these Omayyad coins that the cemetery was in use as late as the eighth century, though that is a probability. It is quite clear from the number of graves found, amounting to over forty, with possibly nearly as many again destroyed, that the cemetery had a long life, covering at least two or three centuries. A number of glass vessels were found in these graves, two in Grave 1 of the western series, one in Grave 3, and one in Grave N 3 A of the northern cemetery being bulbous flasks of a single type (Fig. 2 (b), see p. 73), conspicuous by its absence from the earlier tombs. Two fragments from poor Corinthian capitals in local limestone, pieces of a large iron platter about 0.35 m. in diameter, fragments of green glaze ware (one with several Arabic letters), and a marble fragment crudely incised with the arm of some figure, were the only other objects of any note. The points marked G, F, K, W, &c., on plan indicate fragmentary remains of buildings almost wholly destroyed at some time previous to the commencement of excavations. Photographs of these are kept in the Department's records.

IV. *The 'Monastery' (?)*

West of the Masonry and Cave Tombs part of a building was cleared as far as the boundary of the sports ground (v. Plan, Pl. L, 1). As this was only a tiny section of the building at one end, this description of it is only very provisional, to indicate what was found, until the whole shall have been excavated.

The structure was of rubble, except that an outlying section to the north-east, not actually found connected with the principal building, had ashlar walls; this building also had a mosaic floor draining to one corner (the south-west) through clay drain-pipes (cf. Plan). It would seem that the end of the 'monastery' which was cleared (i.e. the eastern) constituted the bathing quarters, inasmuch as it consists, from south to north, of a cistern, a 'bath', and portions of two much damaged rooms (v. Plan). The cistern had the

CEMETERIES, ETC., Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM

usual descending flight of steps and was plastered all over (Pl. L, 2); the 'bath' had niches for the feet cut in the walls on either side of the north-east corner to enable one to descend (cf. Pl. L, 3). In both of them the plaster overlay a facing of potsherds, Byzantine in date. The north wall of the room containing the 'bath' had two arched recesses, semicircular in plan, contrived in the wall, plastered and cut off by a raised sill from the rest of the room, somewhat as in the bath at Qalandia.¹ The purpose of these recesses is still obscure (Pl. LI, 1). In front of the 'bath', between it and the door of the room, was an area of plain white mosaic. West of the room was a further mosaic area, which had probably formed part of a courtyard. It contained a funnel-shaped runlet communicating with the 'bath' by a channel cut in the intervening wall (Pl. LI, 2). One might regard this also as a cistern but for the prominent cross within a circle moulded in the plaster affixed to the wall, and obviously contrived deliberately opposite the doorway to be seen at once by any person entering (Pl. LI, 2). The 'bath' had also a sump in the floor, like the one at Qalandia.¹ The adjoining rooms to the north appeared to have been paved with stone slabs, but were in a much dilapidated condition.

A point of possible importance for dating this complex of building is the situation of the mosaic pavement immediately south of the west side of the late cemetery (cf. Plan). This mosaic floor, which had evidently formed part of an open court, since it had a pipe-drain at its south-west corner to carry off accumulated water, must, from its dimensions, have overlain and consequently sealed at least Grave 1 of this section of the late cemetery (Pl. LI, 3). It would follow that the graves in this immediate region were forgotten or disregarded by the builders of the mosaic floor structure, a fact which would seem to contradict the view above suggested that the cemetery was associated with the whole building. On the other hand, this small mosaic area might have been added to the main structure some considerable time later, after the situation of many of the graves had been forgotten, or indeed after some catastrophe had caused the 'monastery', if such it were, to pass into other hands.

The objects found in the 'monastery' are also Byzantine, and as nearly as can be ascertained, contemporary with the majority from the late cemetery. They include such objects as lamps with diagonal raised line decoration, attributable to the late fourth century and after² (one of these having a cross must be Christian; another is inscribed ΑΥΧΝΑΡΙΑ ΚΑΛΑ); Byzantine ribbed ware; sherds of rouletted imitation Terra Sigillata; a spindle-shaped glass flask, and fragments of other glass vessels, from the cistern. From one of the

¹ *QDAP*, II, p. 105, Pl. XXXVIII, 1. ² Cf. those from el Bassa, *QDAP*, III, pp. 81 sqq.

recesses in the room of the 'bath' came a rounded lamp of *c.* third-century type.

Thus on the evidence of the portion so far uncovered one may conclude that the 'monastery' was built and in occupation sometime during the fifth century. If its connexion with the late cemetery were beyond dispute,¹ one could add that it continued in use until about the time of the Moslem conquest.

V. Greek Tombstone mentioning the Georgians

Amongst the isolated objects—fragments of capitals, tiles (some stamped with an eight-spoked wheel), and scraps of marble or stone bearing one or two letters—found on the site, by far the most interesting is the inscription (Pl. XLVIII, 3) found in the debris of a structure of uncertain purpose at W (Cf. Plan), adjoining the north-west angle of the late cemetery. Little is missing of the inscription, and this can be restored with a fair degree of certainty, except for a name. The text reads as follows:

ΜΝΗΜΑΔΙΑΦΡΟCΑ[ΜΟΥΗΛ
Ε]ΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥΙΒΕΡΩ[Ν
ΚΤΗΣΜΟΝΗΣΑΥΤΟΥΟΗ[ΓΟ
ΡΑCΑΝΕΝΤΩΠΥΡΓΩΔΔΔ

Translation: 'Private tomb of [Samuel], Bishop of the Georgians and of the monastery there(?), which they (i.e. the Georgians) purchased (? or frequented) in the Tower of David.'

Two points of special interest stand out, firstly, the mention of the Georgian community in Jerusalem and of one of their bishops, and, secondly, the reference to their connexion with the Tower of David. Unfortunately the name of the bishop is missing, only part of the first two letters being visible. These letters are clearly CΑ but are crowded together and even overlap slightly. It is obvious that at this point on the stone there has been some erasure and alteration, for the sign of abbreviation at the end of the word ΔΙΑΦΡ^ς (for ΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝ) is cut over a partially erased ο, as if the carver had originally intended to cut the word in full, but then discovered that he would not have room for the following name. Even so, he has had to compress its first two letters.

In regard to the name itself, CΑΜΟΥΗΛ would just fit the gap in the stone, and we know of two Katholikoi of Georgia named Samuel in the first half of the sixth century A.D., a date which would well suit the inscription.² The Samuel of our stone may not be one of the Katholikoi of that name whom we

¹ See below, Section V (Greek Tombstone, &c.).

² Cf. P. Tamarati, *Eglise Géorgienne* (Rome, 1910), pp. 408–10.

CEMETERIES, ETC., Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM

know from the lists, but the occurrence of the name as a fairly common one in the Georgian Church is thereby demonstrated.

The Georgian Church in Jerusalem was very flourishing from the early fifth century onwards,¹ being originally in possession of many of the buildings and much of the wealth which later passed into the hands of the Greeks and Armenians.² Peter the Iberian is the first and best-known name in the Georgian Church. In the early fifth century he erected a magnificent monastery somewhere just north of the church of Mount Sion, on a spot called the Tower of David. Here we have a parallel (one of many similar references) to the expression on our stone. The phrase 'Tower of David' was in common use to denote the area now occupied by the Citadel and stretching some way southwards towards Mount Sion. The monastery of Peter was evidently a notable institution in its day; it was restored by Justinian in the sixth century.³ Referred to as 'the monastery of the Iberians', τὸ τῶν Ἰβερῶν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις, it may well have been the actual monastery mentioned in our inscription.

If this were so, the question automatically follows, 'Does the tombstone belong to the cemetery alongside which it was found?' Unless the stone were transported thither or re-used, this seems certain. The proximity of a tombstone belonging to a monastery and an obviously institutional cemetery is unlikely to be accidental. It would seem then to be possible that we have here, on a commanding site overlooking the old city and Mount Sion, the cemetery of the famous Monastery of the Georgians. Further, it is possible that the one cemetery served for the several Georgian monasteries and institutions existing in Jerusalem. This would account both for its association with the 'monastery' building on the site and for the mention of the Tower of David; the two things are not incompatible.

Further study will doubtless throw more light on the inscription, but it seemed desirable to publish it here at the same time as the description of the site, with a few indications as to its general significance. Among the obscure points remaining is the exact meaning of αὐτοῦ in line 3. Does it refer to ἐπισκόπου in the sense of 'his' monastery, or is it rather an adverb of place, as we have taken it, meaning 'here in Jerusalem'? There seems little to choose between the two. What might seem a more serious difficulty, but for the notorious laxity of Byzantine Greek, is the neuter relative ὃ in line 3. In strict grammatical correctness it could only refer to μνημα. This is possible, but it then becomes difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for ἡ[γό]ρασαν.

¹ For its history cf. Vincent et Abel, *Jérusalem Nouvelle*, Ch. XX, pp. 516 sqq., and reff.

² The Convent of the Cross, to the west of Jerusalem, is a conspicuous example.

³ Procopius, *De Aedificiis*, V, 9.

The meaning of the phrase would then seem to be 'the tombstone (or monument) which they purchased in the Tower of David', a strained and unlikely expression. It is improbable that a tombstone, erected to mark the grave of the bishop and his fellow monks, would record the place of its purchase. If, however, by grammatical licence, δ refers to $\mu\omicron\nu\eta$, the meaning becomes somewhat more natural: 'the monastery which they (bought or) frequented in the Tower of David area'. This would accord well with what we know of Peter the Iberian's founding of 'the monastery of the Iberians'. As to $\eta[\gamma\acute{o}]\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha\nu$, there is just room for the two missing letters at the end of line 3, and the first of these two clearly began with a vertical stroke. $\epsilon\nu\ \tau\acute{\omega}\ \pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\gamma\omega\ \Delta\acute{\alpha}\Delta$ (or $\Delta\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\Delta$) was a frequent expression in the Byzantine period to denote the region in question. The spelling here is obviously due to the exigencies of space.

J. H. ILIFFE.

Additional Note. Since writing the above I have come to the conclusion that the 'bath' (p. 77) is nothing more than a cistern, like its analogue at Qalandia. The arched recesses around the top would be simply for convenience to contain a small amount of water brought up out of the cistern so as to be within easy reach. Such pools and containers are found around the edge of cisterns and reservoirs in South Arabia to be filled by hand for beasts to drink from. Cf. Montgomery, *Arabia and the Bible*, p. 122, quoting Harris, *A Journey through the Yemen*, pp. 283 sqq. The sump at the bottom would enable the last drop of water to be collected or, according to another view (Macalister, *Gezer* I, p. 268), act as a filter to collect the dirt. It is a feature of Palestinian cisterns to-day.

J. H. I.



1. WALLS OF MASONRY TOMBS, LOOKING WEST

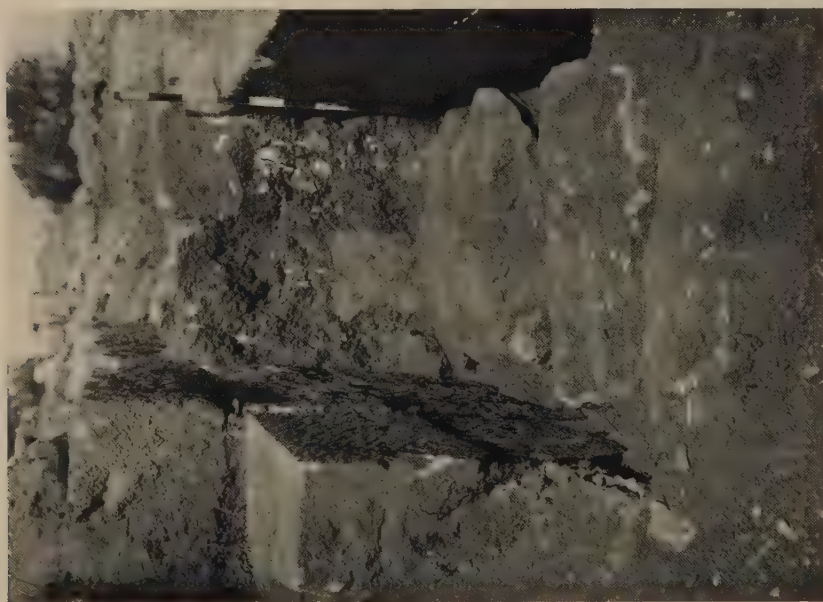


2. THE SAME, LOOKING SOUTH



3. PLASTERED ROCK SURFACE (OF PRE-EXISTING CISTERN) BEHIND MASONRY TOMB WALLS

CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. STONE SLABS COVERING SARCOPHAGI,
LOOKING NORTH



2. STONE SLABS COVERING MASONRY TOMB ² b

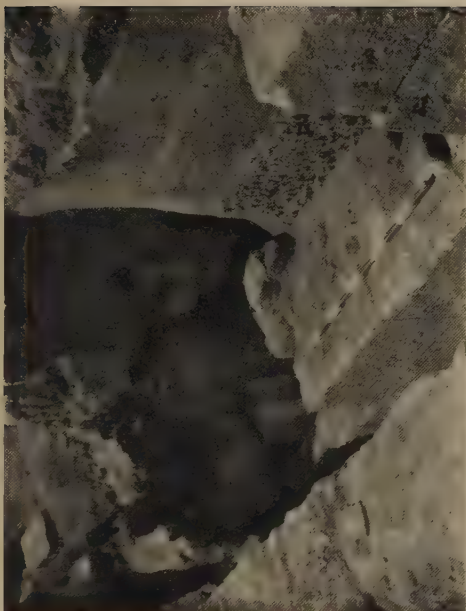


3. MASONRY TOMB ² a. LEAD SARCOPHAGUS *IN SITU*

CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. CUTTING (FOR A FEAM?) IN UPPER EDGE
OF MASONRY TOMB WALL. SOUTH END

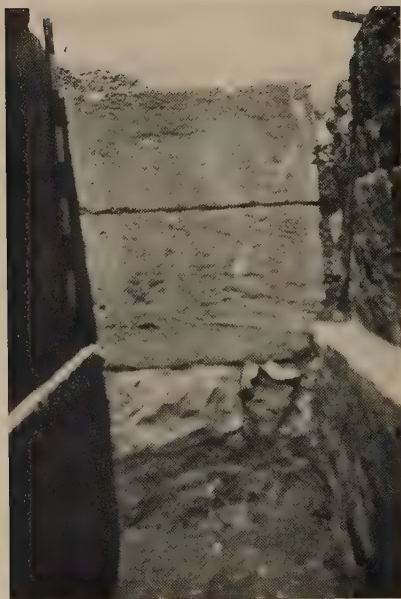


2. CAVE TOMB II. ENTRANCE SHOWING RELATION OF
ORIGINAL CISTERN (PLASTERED), CAVE TOMB, AND
MASONRY TOMB



3. MASONRY TOMB 2 B. LEAD SARCOPHAGUS IN SITU

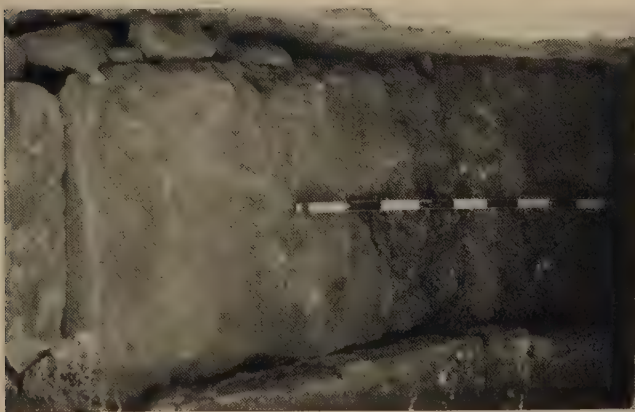
CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. MASONRY TOMB 2. NORTH WALL



2. VIEW OF ENTRANCE OF CAVE TOMB II, AFTER REMOVAL OF MASONRY WALL
CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. SLAB BLOCKING DOOR TO CAVE
TOMB I

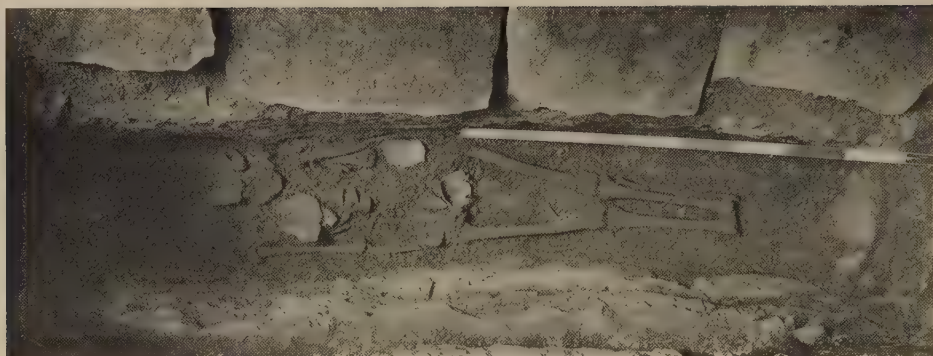


2. ENTRANCE OF CAVE TOMB I AFTER
REMOVAL OF BLOCKING

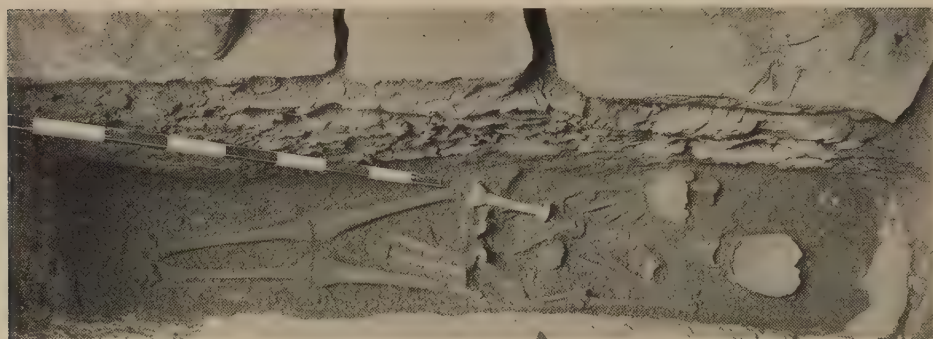


3. CAVE TOMB I (THE THREE GRAVES)

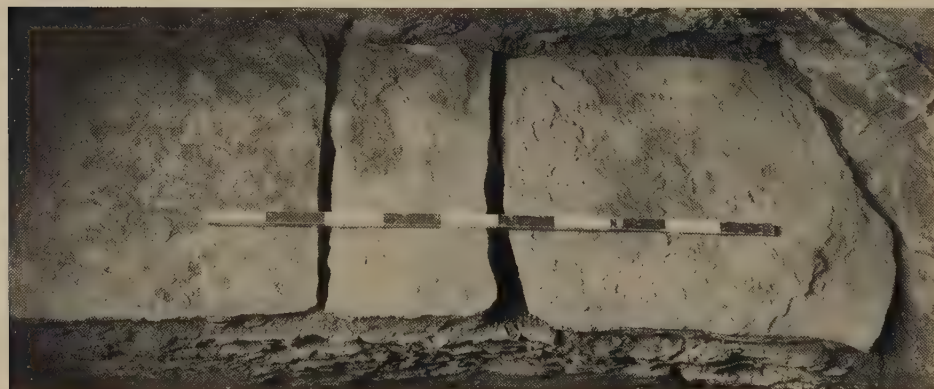
CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. CAVE TOMB I, GRAVE 1

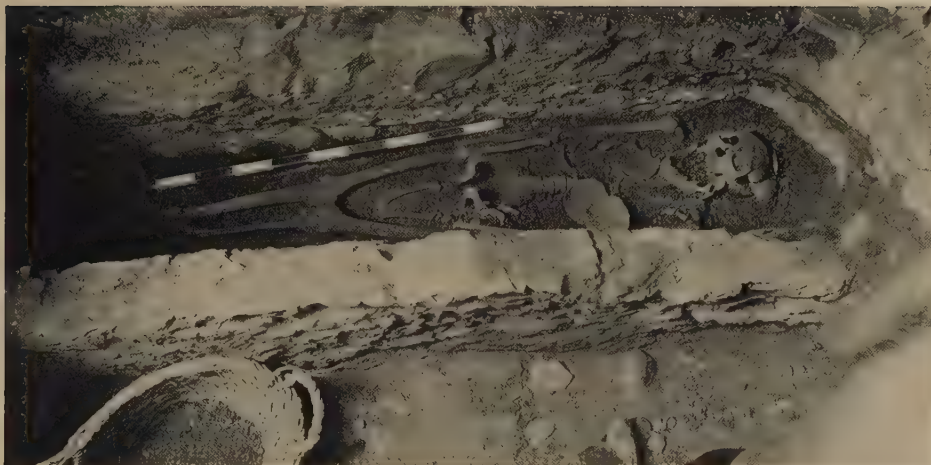


2. CAVE TOMB I, GRAVE 2

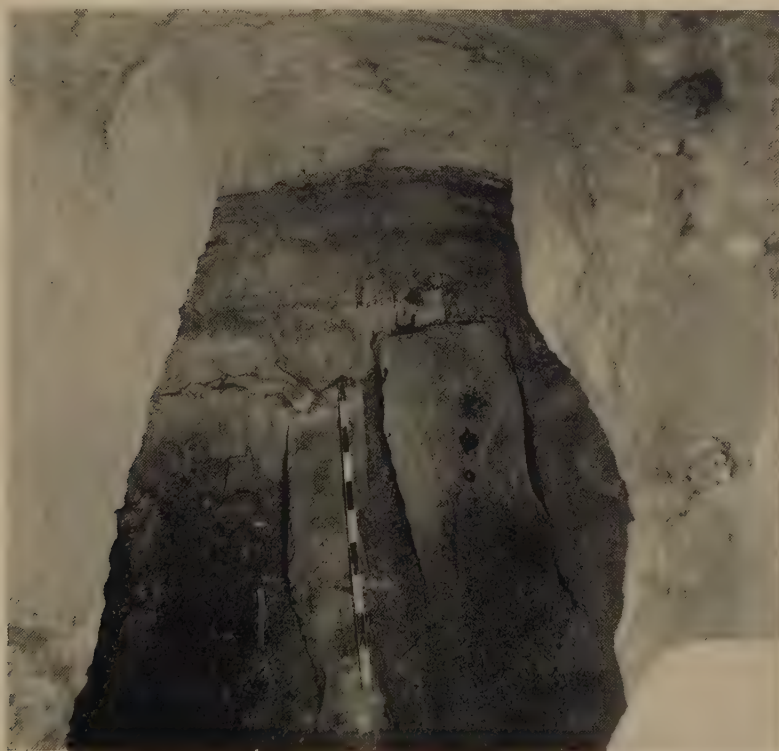


3. CAVE TOMB I, GRAVE 3, BEFORE REMOVAL OF SLABS

CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



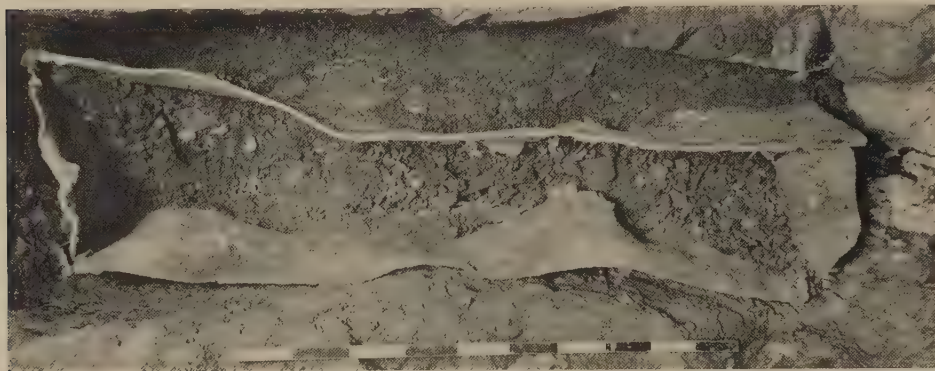
1. CAVE TOMB I, GRAVE 3, PARTIALLY CLEARED



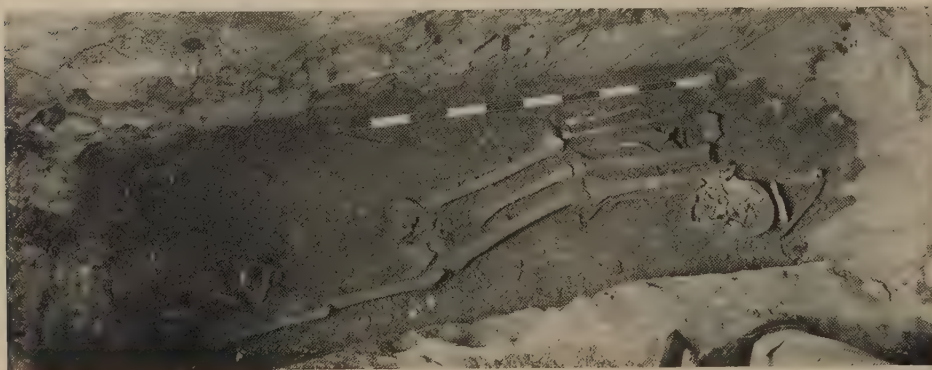
2. CAVE TOMB II, GRAVES 1 AND 2, SEEN ON OPENING THE TOMB
CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. CAVE TOMB II, GRAVE 1. LEAD SARCOPHAGUS WITH LID



2. THE SAME, LID REMOVED



3. CAVE TOMB II, GRAVE 2

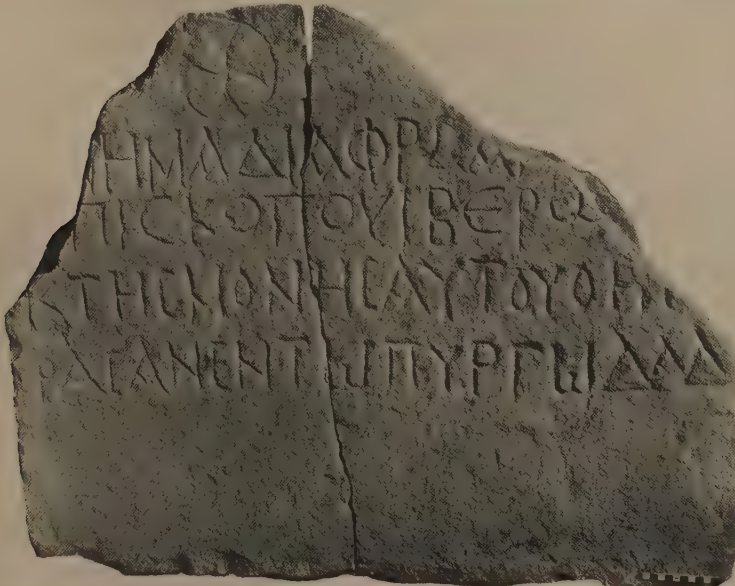
CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. LATE CEMETERY, GRAVE 5. FROM SOUTH



2. THE SAME, AFTER REMOVING COVER



3. INSCRIPTION MENTIONING THE BISHOP OF THE GEORGIANS
AND THE TOWER OF DAVID
CEMETERIES AND MONASTERY, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. NORTH CEMETERY, GRAVE 8



2. PART OF NORTH CEMETERY
From west, before removal of cover slabs. (Grave 5 in centre.) The outer
two lines of stones are the enclosing slabs

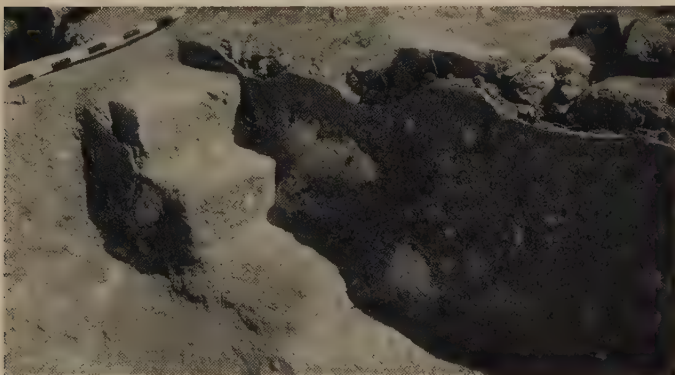


3. GRAVES N_{1A} TO N_{3A}

CEMETERIES, Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM



1. 'MONASTERY' LOOKING NORTH

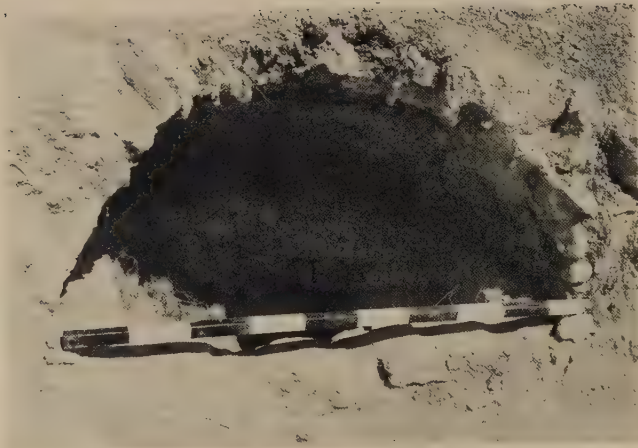


2. CISTERN STEPS



3. 'BATH'

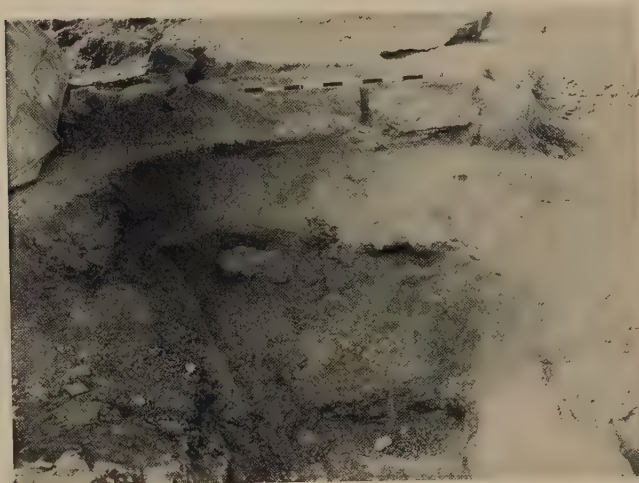
1. ARCHED
RECESS
ADJOINING
'BATH'



2. 'BATH'



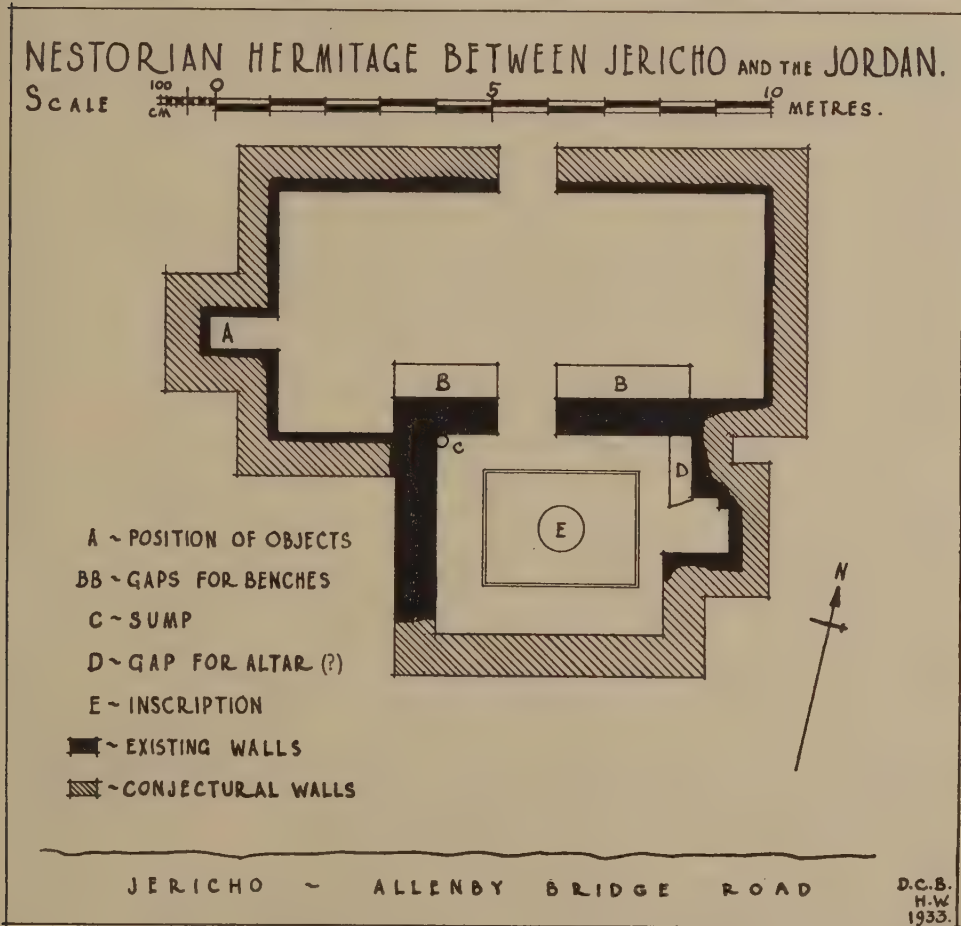
3. MOSAIC
FLOOR
ORIGINALLY
COVERING
GRAVE 1, LATE
CEMETERY



A NESTORIAN HERMITAGE BETWEEN JERICO AND THE JORDAN

I. *The Building*

IN February 1933, a road repairer employed on the Jericho-Allenby Bridge road struck a mosaic floor, 60 m. beyond Km. 42. The discovery



was reported to the Department of Antiquities, and the area was subsequently cleared.

The site consisted of a large dwelling-chamber and a small chapel, com-

municating by a door in the north wall of the latter (see plan). The walls of both chambers were built of sun-dried bricks and coated, both internally and externally, with several layers of plaster.

The chapel was rectangular in plan with a small recess at its east end in place of the apse. Next to the recess, on the north, stood the altar (?), the only trace of which is the gap in a pavement. The chapel was paved with tesserae and the pavement sloped down towards the north-west corner, where a circular sump was left for the water to collect after cleaning the floor. The pavement in the recess consisted of a white ground with five indented squares in black arranged in the form of a cross, and a large indented square having black, red, blue, and white tesserae (Pl. LII, below).

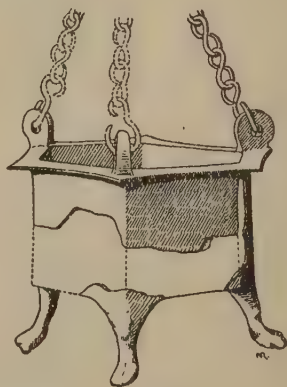
The mosaics in the rest of the chapel are shown in Pl. LII. The surround is white except near the door leading to the dwelling-chamber, where there is a large indented square in black, white, red, and green; the sprigs projecting from the corners of this square are white, green, red, and black. The border has two rows of black tesserae, separated by two rows of white. In the centre of the field is a black ring enclosing the Syriac inscription described on pp. 83 ff. below. The field has a white ground and is decorated with indented squares; the squares to the east of the inscription are of black, red, and white tesserae, while the others are only of black and white.

The mosaics are of poor workmanship; the square at the west end of the niche, the border, and the lines of the inscription are all on different axes (Pl. LII).

The dwelling-chamber was paved with flag-stones and large pebbles. The former were arranged in the form of a cross with the top at the east end and the pebbles between the arms (Pl. LIII, 1).

At each side of the door leading to the chapel there was a gap in the pavement, indicating the place of a bench or table.

The objects illustrated on Pls. LIII, 2, to LIV, 1, were found in a niche in the west wall of the dwelling-room (see plan), with a stone in front concealing them. They are: a fragment of a pottery pipe (Pl. LIII, 2 *d*); a blue glazed bowl with a cover (Pl. LIII, 2 *c*); a glass hanging lamp (which rested on the top of the bowl (Pl. LIII, 2 *b*); a second glass hanging lamp (placed beside it (Pl. LIII, 2 *a*); a bronze censer, badly corroded (Fig. 1); a bronze chain with a Maltese cross probably used for suspending one of the lamps (Pl. LIV, 1); a second



cms.

FIG. 1.

A NESTORIAN HERMITAGE

stone cup-shaped, (behind the other objects) followed by a small quantity of sulphur. Byzantine potsherds were scattered all over the site.

The site must have been occupied by Nestorian anchorites about the ninth century, as can be tentatively deduced from the inscription. It could not have been more than a hermitage owing to its size and secluded situation.

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II. *The Inscription*

Mosaic inscription (Pl. LIV, 2) set in a circle 84 cm. in diameter. Ornaments: none, with the exception of a cross at the beginning of the inscription, one before and one after the last word (l. 8).

- | | |
|----|---------------------|
| 1. | ⲛ ⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ + |
| 2. | ⲛ ⲙⲁⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲛ̅ |
| 3. | ⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲓ ⲁⲛⲁ |
| 4. | ⲓ ⲙⲁⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲓ |
| 5. | ⲙⲁ ⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ |
| 6. | ⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ |
| 7. | ⲛ ⲙⲁⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ |
| 8. | + ⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ + |

(1) + *This Monastery was built* (2) *in the days of D-* (3) *oniel, of Ahwāz, Yohannōn, (4) the Persian, Iṣō'dad (5) of Qaṭrōye, and Ba'ya of Shahorzūr. (6) May the Lord have mercy on them (7) on the Day of (8) + Judgement.*+

Nothing is known to the present writer about the history of this Nestorian¹ Monastery in the Jordan Valley. Yet, as it belonged to their Episcopal See

¹ The reasons for this assumption may be summed up as follows:

(a) [The word ⲙⲁⲛⲁⲓⲃⲟⲕ with one ⲙ is written according to the Nestorian usage. The Western Syriac branch spells it with double ⲙ. It may also convey the meaning of 'repairing' or 'restoring'.] I am indebted for this and other informations to His Beatitude, Mar Severius Afrām Barṣaum, Patriarch of the Syrian Orthodox See of Antioch. His additions and notes are inserted in square brackets.

(b) The name Iṣō'dad is a peculiarly Nestorian one, which was not used by the Western Syrians. Names with *Iṣō'* as complement were in favour with the Nestorians, e.g. Dadiṣō', Hnaniṣō', Iṣō'yab, Sabriṣō', (Nestorian Patriarchs), the hermit Malkiṣō', (Thaumaturge), the martyrs Iṣō'dad, Iṣō'sabran, Iṣō'barnōn, Avdiṣō' (name of a Catholicos and martyr as well as of several martyrs and bishops), the famous family of Baḥtiṣō', (members of which were physicians to the early 'Abbaside Caliphs), and the Monastery of Kaliliṣō' in Northern Mesopotamia.

(c) The sites mentioned in the inscription are well known from Nestorian ecclesiastical history.

of Jerusalem, a few words about the Nestorians in the Holy City may not be out of place.¹

The Jerusalem Episcopal See of the once widespread Nestorian Church was established under the Katholikos Timothy I, who died in A.H. 204,² being ninety-five years of age. This See was within the *hyparchy* of the Metropolitan See of Damascus.³ [In the thirteenth century this Bishopric was raised to the rank of a Metropolitan See.⁴ Besides, they had a monastery on Mount Olivet⁵ which existed before A.D. 739.]⁶

According to the plan of Chrysanthos (1726)⁷ there was a Nestorian Church in Jerusalem, dedicated to Our Lady,⁸ situated south of the Church of St. Demetrios.⁹

Between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries the Nestorians are mentioned as a community in Jerusalem by a good number of pilgrims, of whom may be quoted Jacques de Vitry,¹⁰ Burchardus of Mount Sion,¹¹ Breidenbach,¹² Rauwolf,¹³ Melchior von Seydlitz,¹⁴ and Niccolò da Poggibonsi.¹⁵ They

¹ Nothing definite is known about the Nestorians in Palestine during the period preceding the Crusades. The Covenants of Mohammed and 'Omar given to the Nestorian Katholikoi (published in the *Histoire Nestorienne* (Chronique de Séert) by Msgr. Addai Scher and R. Griveau in *Patrologia Orientalis*, xiii, pp. 610-17 and 620-3) mention in general terms their ecclesiastical hierarchy and churches. al-Bīrūnī (973-1048) deals in his *āthāru-l-bāqīya* with Christian cults. He states that the Melchites and Nestorians are the more numerous Christians, and that the populations of Syria, 'Irāq and Khorāsān are mostly Nestorians.

... والملكائبة والنسطورية أكثرهم عددا . . . ومن بالشام والعراق وخراسان أكثرهم نسطورية . . .
Ed. Sachau, 1878, p. 288, l. 10. See also *Patrologia Orientalis*, x, p. 293. The Crusaders, from a legal point of view, treated them as strangers. According to the 'Assizes de Jérusalem (in *Recueil des Historiens des Croisades*), Vol. II, p. 54, Nestorians could not prove their dues from a Syrian debtor without a Syrian witness.

² A.H. 204 began 28th June, 809. Cf. *Chronique de Michel le Syrien* (ed. Chabot), Paris, 1905, p. 552, 'XXV. Timotheus I. . . Il gouverna pendant 43 ans, et mourut du temps de Mâmoun'. Cf. also O. Braun, 'Der Katholikos Timotheos I und seine Briefe' in *Oriens Christianus*, I, 1901, p. 146. ³ Cf. Braun, *op. cit.*, p. 143. ⁴ [Cf. *Kitāb al-'iffa*, ed. Bedjan, p. 465.]

⁵ [Reading uncertain.] ⁶ [*Kitāb al-'iffa*, p. 705.]
⁷ A. Rucker, 'Über einige nestorianische Liederhandschriften', *Oriens Christianus*, N.S., Vol. IX, 1920, p. 107. ⁸ RR.PP. H. Vincent and F.-M. Abel, *Jérusalem Nouvelle*, p. 1000.

⁹ Rucker, *l.c.*, but cf. Vincent-Abel, *op. cit.*, p. 1000, and Tobler, *Jerusalem*, I, 453.

¹⁰ *Palestine Pilgrims Texts*, Vol. XI, pp. 76-7 and 79, n. 1.

¹¹ *Op. cit.*, Vol. XII, pp. 104 and 107 and n. 2.

¹² In describing the Pilgrimage of Johann, Graf zu Solms, performed in 1483. Cf. *Reyssbuch des heyligen Lands*, ed. by Feyrabend, Francfort, 1634, fol. 90.

¹³ *Reyssbuch*, fol. 340.

¹⁴ *Reyssbuch*, fol. 253.

¹⁵ Alberto Bacchi della Lega, *Libro d'oltramare* di Fra Niccolò da Poggibonsi, Bologna, 1881, p. 97, 'all'altare, ch'è dietro alla tribuna, uffiziano i Nestorini'. G. Golubovitch, *Biblioteca Bio-Bibliografica della Terra Santa e dell'Oriente Francese*, tomo V (1346-1400), 1927, p. 5: 'Nella cappella di S. Elena, ove stava quando trovò la S. Croce . . . vi uffiziano i Nestoriani'.

A NESTORIAN HERMITAGE

also had a share in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre¹ and were numerous.²

¹ See previous note. Cf. also *Itinéraires russes en Orient* traduits pour la Société de l'Orient Latin par Mme B. de Khitrowo, Geneva, 1899, p. 172, 'Pèlerinage de l'Archimandrite Grethénios', 'A gauche, au sortir de cette église [franque], se trouve l'autel desservi par les maudits Nestoriens', (1400), and p. 173, 'Outre les orthodoxes Grecs et Ibères, il y a encore les maudits hérétiques, qui y célèbrent leur office: . . . à droite du Saint Sépulchre, derrière les colonnes, les Abyssiniens et, de l'autre côté, les Nestoriens'.

Ludwig Tschudi, *Reyss vnd Bilgerfahrt | zum Heyligen Grab*, St. Gall, 1606, p. 143, states, 'Die Nestorianer . . . haben auch allzeyt ein Mûchen | im Münster dess Heyligen Grabs | vnd haben inn | ein Altar im Cohr | hinder dem Fronaltar | in gemeltem Münster'.

Le Voyage de la Sainte Cyté de Hierusalem, ed. Schefer, Paris, 1882 (fifteenth century) in describing the Church of the Holy Sepulchre writes that it is 'une grande église en laquelle y a plusieurs chapelles èsquelles se tiennent sept manières des chrestiens de diverses nations. . . . La tierce manière des gens sont nommez Nestoriens et font leur services en une des chapelles en leur langues' (p. 73).

Greffin Affagart, *Relation de Terre Sainte* (1533-4), Paris, 1902, p. 90 (ed. Chavanon), puts them as eighth Christian community, 'qui pour le présent sont tant à l'église du Saint Sépulchre que à la Terre Sainte', 'Et premièrement de ceulx qui à présent font leur résidence dedans l'église prédicte desquelz ensuyt la manière de vivre' (p. 76).

The *Spanish Franciscan Narrative of a Journey to the Holy Land* (about the middle of the sixteenth century), ed. by H. C. Luke, p. 30 (cf. also *Quarterly Statement* for 1925, p. 206), states that 'round about this church there dwell within [some] of all the nations of Christians, who have their own particular places and their lamps. They are priests or religious who dwell within, for they are . . . (8) Nestorians. . . .'

Leonardo Lemmens, O.F.M., *Acta Congregationis de Propaganda Fide pro Terra Sancta*, Pars I (1622-1720), (being Vol. I, N.S., of Golubovitch, *Biblioteca Bio-Bibliografica*), p. 10, mentions under the chapels No. 6, 'quella di S. Maddalena, che da Gregorio XIII. fu levat'a noi e data a Nestorini'. He adds under footnote 2, 'Quod Paulus V. 1614 in brevi "Accipies has nostras" confirmavit'.

In the order of circumambulation of the Holy Sepulchre they came fifth (out of eight), cf. Golubovitch, *op. cit.*, IV, p. 238. But in an Arabic *hujja*, issued the 19th Du-l-Hijja 947 (17 April 1541) by the Qādi of Jerusalem, they are not mentioned amongst the Christian Communities enjoying the 'right' of circumambulation.

They were also entitled to officiate at the Virgin's Tomb. By the order of precedence they came fifth amongst eight rites, Golubovitch, *Biblioteca*, Vol. IV (1333-45), pp. 33, 238. In the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem they had in A.D. 1335 one of three altars ('. . . ad illa tria altaria celebrant . . . in tercio Nestoriani'), *op. cit.*, p. 239. Cf. also, Jacques de Verone (ed. Röhrich), p. 65.

The following work, bearing upon this subject and mentioned by Golubovitch, *Biblioteca, Documenti*, N.S., Vol. XIII, p. 58, is not obtainable in this city, viz. A. Rabbath, S.J., *Documents inédits pour servir à l'Histoire du Christianisme en Orient (XVI-XIX Siècle)*, Vol. II, Paris-Leipzig, 1910.

² The Continuateur anonyme de Guillaume de Tyr (*Recueil des Historiens des Croisades*, 'Historiens Occidentaux', Vol. II, p. 507) mentions them amongst the Christian communities who possess abbeys and monasteries in the Holy City (published also by Michelant et Raynaud for the Société de l'Orient Latin, Geneva, 1882, p. 162 in *Itinéraires à Jérusalem*), as does Ernoul, *L'Estat de la Cité de Iherusalem*, *op. cit.*, p. 52. Cf. also *La Cité de Iherusalem*, ed. Tobler, p. 224. In the so-called 'Covenant of Omar' they are enumerated as sixth amongst eight communities. Cf. Golubovitch, *Biblioteca*, Vol. IV, p. 109.

On p. 201, *Biblioteca*, Vol. I (1215-1300) we find them as seventh 'nation' out of fourteen under

A. Rücker in *Oriens Christianus*, 3rd Series, Vol. VI, pp. 90–6, mentions a Nestorian monastery dedicated to Our Lady Mary, in the neighbourhood of that of St. Demetrius. He adds that no monks nor priests occupied that monastery in 1614, and that in 1683 a certain Bacchos was its prior. He proposes to write more fully on the repairs to the monastery carried out by the priest Kanūn in 1717–18 by order of the Patriarch Elias IX. Church and monastery have disappeared long since to make place for other buildings.

Syriac inscriptions in Syria and Palestine are comparatively rare, though Syriac was spoken in that country till the end of the seventeenth century.¹

Of the extant Syriac inscriptions in Palestine that of Umm er-Rūs² in Estrangelo appears together with another in Greek, while in Transjordan Samra³ seems to be so far the only place where Syriac inscriptions have been discovered. The Syriac Inscription of Saint Ann, Jerusalem, published by F. Macler in 1907 (in *Mosaïque Orientale*) and R. P. Seb. Ronzevalle, S. J.,⁴ may be tentatively considered to be contemporary with this inscription, *i.e.* dating from the ninth century.

No Nestorian Katholikoi or Patriarchs of the East with the name of Daniel are enumerated by J. S. Assemani⁵ or Le Quien.⁶ Bishops with that name, however, occur twice in the list appended to the Chronicle of Michael the Great,⁷ but neither of them can be identified with the Daniel mentioned in our text.

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'*De variis nationibus Terrae Sanctae*'. In the Itinerary *De Via eundi de Iope in Ierusalem* (*op. cit.*, p. 408) they are mentioned as the last Oriental Christians under 'de diversitate gentis qui habitant in Ierusalem'.

Domenico Laffi Bolognese, *Viaggio in Levante al Santo Sepolcro di N. S. G. Christo . . .*, Bologna, 1683, p. 309, writes about 'Delli Nestoriani Quarta Nazione' out of ten Christian 'nations'.

Ignatius von Rheinfelden, *Neue Jerusolymitanische Bilger-Fahrt*, Würzburg, 1667, mentions them also as fourth (p. 149) amongst the 'unterschiedlichen Nationen oder Völckern so die H. Statt Jerusalem bewohnen' (p. 144). Georg Pfinzing, 1436 (in Röhricht-Meisner, *Deutsche Pilgerreisen*, Berlin, 1880, p. 92) mentions them as eighth amongst nine communities of Oriental Christians.

Dehayes de Courmesin, *Voyage de Levant, . . . 1621* (Paris, 1632, 2nd ed., p. 395), states: 'La sixiesme nation est celle des Nestoriens. . . . Ils ont vne petite Chapelle proche du lieu ou nostre Seigneur apparut à la Magdelene . . .'

¹ Cf. M. T. Feghali, *Études sur les emprunts syriaques dans les parlers arabes du Liban*, Paris, Champion, 1918.

² *Revue Biblique*, 1899, p. 454, with illustr.

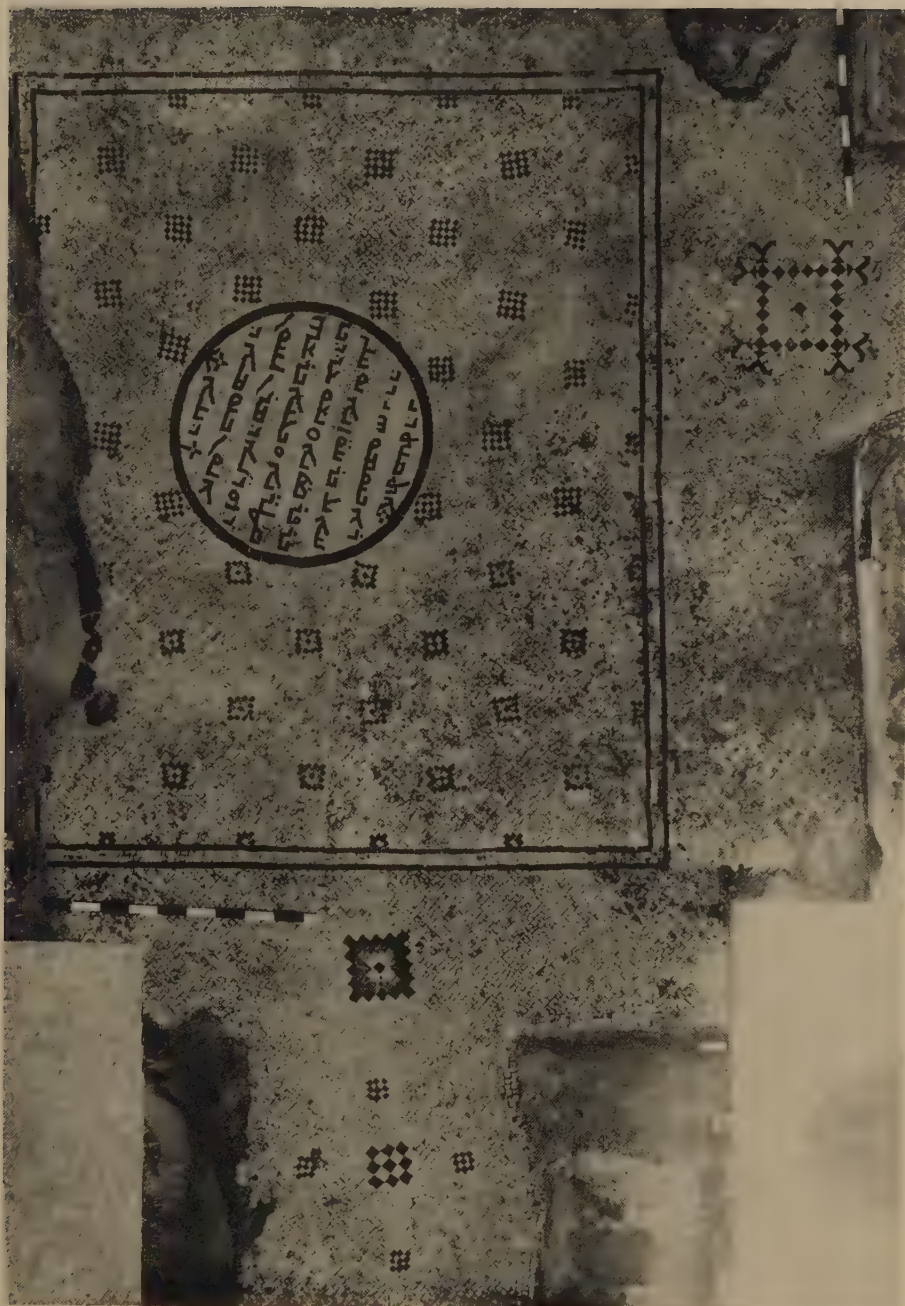
³ *Ibid.*, 1925, pp. 124 ff., with plate and illustrations.

⁴ *Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale, Univ. Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth*, vol. III, 1909, Bibliographie, pp. 28–31.

⁵ *Bibliotheca Orientalium*, III, i, pp. 611 sqq., Rome, 1725.

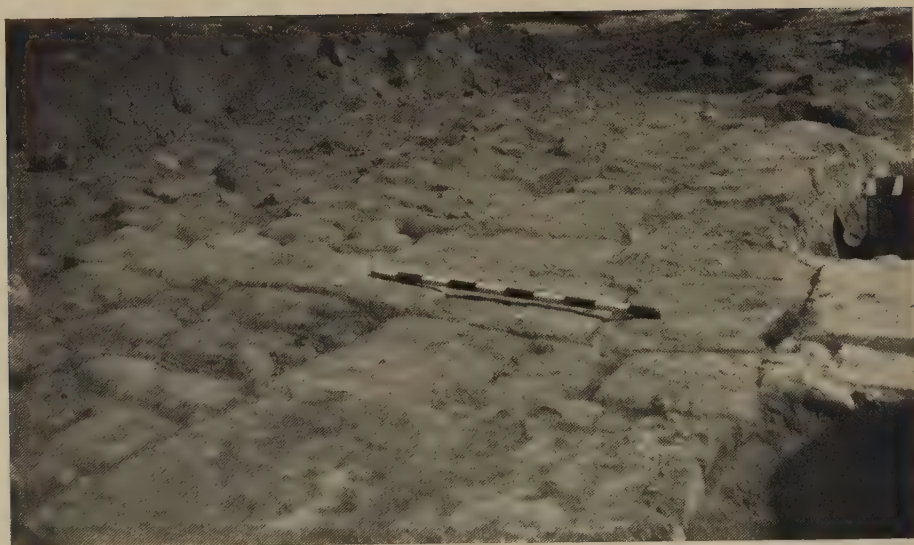
⁶ *Oriens Christianus in quatuor patriarchatus digestus*, vol. III, Paris, 1740.

⁷ (1) Daniel of the Monastery of the Arabs, Bishop of Aleppo, *Chronique*, p. 452, No. 62; he lived after 793. (2) Daniel, Metropolitan of Damascus, who lived after 887. Cf. *Chronique*, p. 459, No. 7.

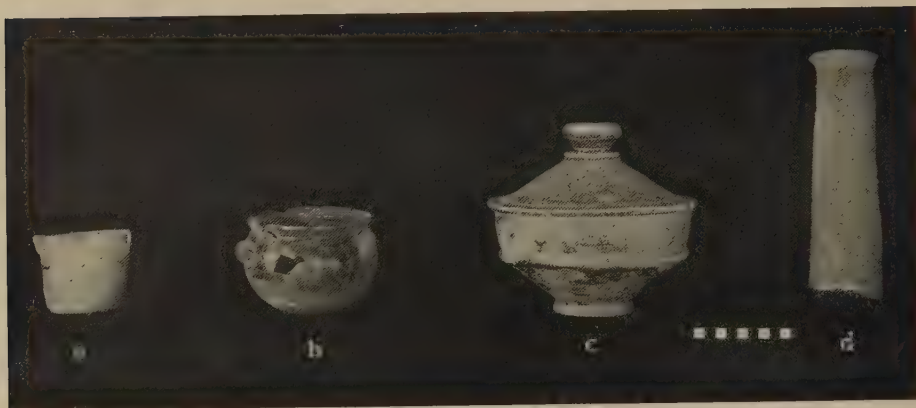


MOSAIC PAVEMENT OF CHAPEL

NESTORIAN HERMITAGE, JERICHO

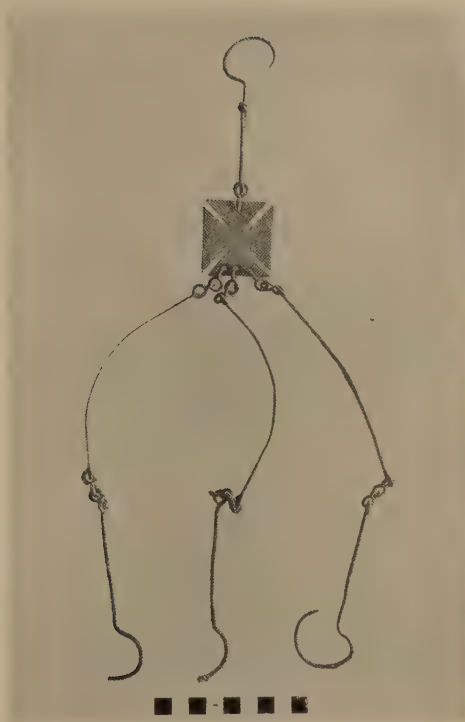


1. PAVEMENT OF DWELLING-CHAMBER

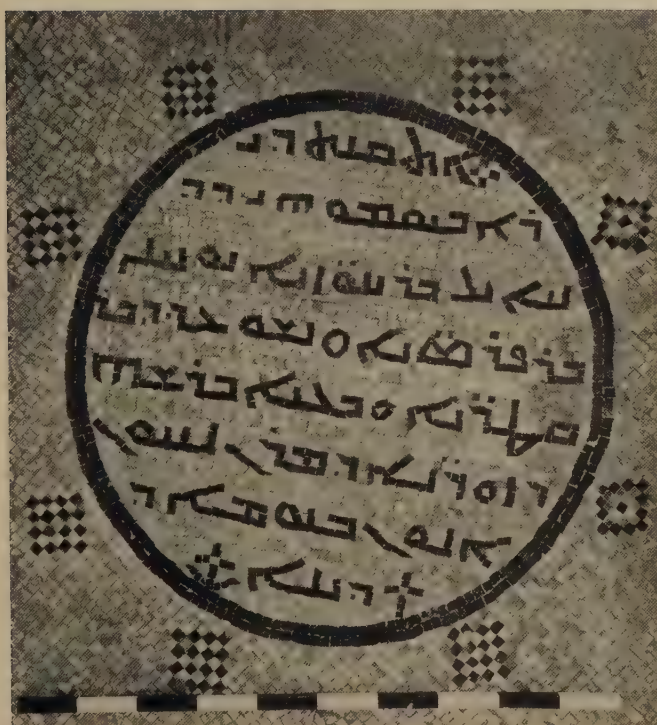


2. GLASS AND POTTERY OBJECTS

NESTORIAN HERMITAGE, JERICHO



1. BRONZE CHAIN



2. SYRIA INSCRIPTION

NESTORIAN HERMITAGE, JERICO

LEAD COFFINS FROM PALESTINE. I

SINCE the recent publication of three lead coffins in the Palestine Archaeological Museum¹, various new coffins have come to light in Palestine. They are now published here with a catalogue description. Their relation to other known coffins will be discussed in the following number of this *Quarterly*, together with a proposed classification of this class of objects.

1. Fragments of lead coffin. Provenance unknown. Now in the Museum of the Orthodox Patriarchate, Jerusalem.²

Preservation. (i) Fragment of lid; (ii) long side in three fragments, almost complete; (iii) two end fragments of other long side.

Measurements. Lid fragment 56 × 26 cm.; long side 180 × 36 cm.; fragments of other long side 72 × 36, 67 × 32 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Fragment of lid (Pl. LV). Along the border runs a frieze of volute-handled kalix-kraters, each flanked by a vine plant issuing from its base; a vine leaf and a bunch of grapes grow from alternate branches. Above and below the frieze is a border of cable pattern. In the field extends a winding line of cable pattern with kraters of the same type as in the frieze placed along the border.

(ii) (Pl. LV.) Below the top is a replica of the border frieze in (i). The main part is occupied by a series of isocephalic figures, separated by various designs, in the following order: (1) Four bunches of three laurel³ leaves (plain, edge slightly raised), arranged crosswise, pointing towards centre. (2) Pan,⁴

¹ E. T. R. in *QDAP*, Vol. I, p. 36, Pls. XXVIII–XXX; M. Avi-Yonah in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1930, pp. 300–12, Pl. XII. In this article Arabic numerals indicate coffins, Roman numerals parts of coffins.

² I would like here to record my obligation to the Most Reverend Locum Tenens of the Orthodox Patriarchate, Archbishop Keladion, for permission to publish this coffin, and to the Keeper of the Museum for the facilities accorded to me in visiting the Museum and recording coffin No. 1.

³ Laurel wreaths, branches, and leaves occur very commonly on Roman funerary altars, round the necks of vases found in tombs and, in the form of garlands, over entrances to tombs. Their popularity is explained by their supposed prophylactic and apotropaic powers; they are also the symbol of expiation (Altmann, *Die römischen Grabaltäre der Kaiserzeit*, Berlin, 1905, p. 262 f.; Cagnat-Chapot, *Manuel d'archéologie romaine*, Paris, 1920, Vol. II, p. 192; Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. 'Lorbeer', col. 1440; Ogle, 'Laurel in ancient religion and folklore', *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 287 ff). The laurel is also one of the attributes of Pan, cf. the next figure (Roscher, s.v. 'Pan', col. 1478).

⁴ The group of Pan, a saluting satyr, and Cupid seems derived from a Dionysiac sarcophagus. Pan in the particular pose represented here appears either fighting (*Invent. des mosaïques*, I, No. 199; Reinach, *Répert. des peintures*, p. 100, Nos. 4, 6) or vanquished and led away by Eros

standing to right, nude, bearded, and goat-legged. His arms are held (or bound) behind his back. His left leg is advanced. The whole figure is slightly bent forwards. (3) Krater group and vine (a replica of the group in the top frieze). Above it a small flying figurine of a winged Cupid, to right, his right arm stretched out. (4) Satyr,¹ standing to left, nude. His right arm is raised parallel to his body; in his left hand he holds a *pedum* or shepherd's crook. He is standing on his left leg and has drawn back his right foot. (5) Same as 3. (6) Zeus,² turned to left, seated. His right hand seems to hold some object on his knees (the thunderbolt); his left arm is raised, as if holding a sceptre. His right leg is advanced, his left leg drawn back. He is clad in a himation covering the lower part of his body, with a fold drawn over his left shoulder. (7) Same as 3. (8) Same as 2. (9) Same as 3. (10) Veiled lady,³ (Roscher, *s.v.* 'Pan', col. 1458). The arrangement here reminds one especially of the Casali sarcophagus in Copenhagen (*Brunn-Bruckmann*, No. 410), where this group is associated with a satyr holding the *pedum*, his right arm raised. The appearance of Cupid behind Pan's back on this coffin strengthens the derivation from the above-mentioned type of the vanquished Pan. Incidentally, the type of Pan bound is also related to that of Marsyas bound, the latter being frequently represented with goat's legs.

¹ This type, occurring also on No. 4, is discussed in *JHS*, 1930, p. 300. Other replicas are published by A. Müfid in *AAntz.*, 1932, cols. 389 ff., Figs. 1-3, 16. Apart from the Casali sarcophagus quoted above, it appears in a relief representing Orpheus and Satyrs at Ince Blundell Hall (Reinach, *Répert. des reliefs*, Vol. II, p. 453, No. 1) and on Pl. XXXI, 6, of Montfaucon's *Antiquitates*, ed. Schatz, Nürnberg, 1757, taken from Maffei. A Pan in the same posture occurs there, Pl. LXIII, 1.

² The type of Zeus represented here in profile is the standard type of the Roman period, handed down from the Hellenistic age. It is a modification of the Olympian Zeus possibly due to Lysippus, the main difference being, apart from the type of face not visible here, that the right arm is resting on the knee holding a thunderbolt, instead of having a Nike on the outstretched right palm. This type is known from the best preserved example as the Jupiter Verospi type, from the Verospi statue in the Vatican Museum (Amelung, *Die Skulpturen des Vatikanischen Museums*, Berlin, 1908, Vol. II, p. 519 f., No. 326, Pl. 73). Its popularity is attested by the numerous existing replicas (Reinach, *Répert. de la statuaire*, Vol. I, p. 158 (Louvre), 184 (Ince Blundell Hall); II, p. 13, No. 5 (Érémite), 8 (Naples), p. 15, Nos. 4 and 5 (Trier); VI, p. 7 No. 4 (Florence) and No. 8 (London)). On Roman coins it is occasionally represented in the Capitoline trias, modifying the Jupiter Capitolinus in the same way, in which the Verospi type modifies the Olympian Zeus (Roscher, *s.v.* 'Iuppiter', cols. 757 ff.). A Zeus of this type seated in profile, to right, occurs on the Augustean sarcophagus in Naples (Strong, *La scultura romana*, Florence, 1923, Vol. I, p. 51, Fig. 28) and in a medallion on a lead coffin now in Constantinople, with the legend Ζεύς Ὀλύμπιος (Müfid, *AAntz.*, 1932, col. 407 f., Fig. 17).

³ This figure represents in profile a statuary type occurring fairly frequently in the Asiatic (Sidarara) sarcophagi (C. R. Morey, *Sardis, Vol. V, Roman and Christian Sculpture*. Part I, *The Sarcophagus of Claudia Antonia Sabina and the Asiatic Sarcophagi*, Princeton, 1924, Figs. 21, 55, 71, 102). According to Morey (Type 4, Fig. 108, p. 68) it is ultimately derived from an Attic figure of the fourth century B.C., represented by the Herculeum statue in Dresden (*ibid.*, Fig. 135), and described by Amelung as derived from an original by Praxiteles. There exist very numerous replicas of this statue, variously interpreted as Hera, Demeter, Queens, 'Pudicitas', &c. (See

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standing, to right. She is clad in a long chiton and a himation over it. The himation is drawn over her head, forming a veil. She is holding the veil with her right hand and the fold of the himation with her left. (11) Same as 1. (12) Same as 4. Below these figures is a winding line of cable pattern.

(iii) The ornamentation of the other long side follows that of (ii), but the figures are arranged somewhat differently, viz. 1-2-3-4-3-10 in one fragment and 10-3-1-3-4-3 in the other.

Date. Middle second century A.D.

2. Coffin found at ez Zib, published in *JHS*, 1930, pp. 300-10, Pl. XII, 1. Now in the Palestine Archaeological Museum. Two further fragments of this coffin have come to light and are described below.

Preservation. (i) slightly corroded and broken; (ii) much corroded.

(i) (Pl. LV.) Fragment of long side 63 × 36 cm. Below the top is a frieze of four kantharoi groups, standing on an acanthus scroll, each vase flanked by two griffins¹ developing out of the scroll. Between the first and the second group stands Pan, with animal and wine-skin, a replica of the type in *JHS*, 1930, Pl. XII, 1 *a*. Between the second and the third group there is another figure of Pan, to front, head turned left, nude, goat-legged. His right arm is raised in a gesture of salute or amazement. Above and below this frieze is a border of cable pattern.

The field is divided into compartments by columns of the Corinthian order

Reinach, *Répert. de la statuaire*, Vol. I, pp. 59, 449, 459, 601, 602, 606; Vol. II, p. 244, Nos. 1, 7, p. 659, No. 4, p. 669, No. 10; Vol. VI, p. 373, Nos. 6, 7, 9). Apart from the Asiatic group, dated by Morey A.D. 160 to c. A.D. 400, this type occurs on sarcophagi as far back as the Sidon sarcophagus of Mourning Women. It can be interpreted here either as Demeter, a chthonic goddess through her association with Kore (Roscher, *s.v.* 'Kore', pp. 1333-7) and therefore a fit representation for a coffin, or, through its association here with Pan, as a nymph. It certainly resembles one of the veiled nymphs on the familiar reliefs of Pan, Hermes, and the three nymphs (Roscher, *s.v.* 'Pan', cols. 1421-1425; Pan with Demeter and Kore, col. 1426).

¹ Griffins occur on funerary monuments in pairs, flanking a vase or a torch, as guardians of the tombs (Altmann, *Grabaltäre*, p. 39, Fig. 25, p. 164, Fig. 133; Robert, *Die antiken Sarkophag-Reliefs*, *passim*. Cf. also the Tall Mubarak sarcophagus in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, *Bulletin of the British School of Archaeology*, Jerusalem, No. 5, 1924, p. 55 f., where this type is said to have its prototype in Asia Minor in Hittite art). Another appropriate function of griffins is that of symbols of resurrection (cf. the frieze of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina (Strong, *La scultura romana*, Vol. II, p. 247, Pl. XLVII) and the griffin carrying the deceased to heaven (Altmann, *Grabaltäre*, p. 225, Fig. 185, A.D. 159)). On the history and significance of the motif see also D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthos*, Vol. II, p. 62 f. The present type, arising from convolutions of plants, has evolved from Alexandrian art and has been developed by the Romans for decorative purposes (Basilica Aemilia Flavia, Strong, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 122, Fig. 77). Griffins flanking vases, Reinach, *Répert. des reliefs*, Vol. II, p. 258, No. 3; *Répert. des peintures*, p. 348, No. 2 (Pompeii); *Jahrb.* 1913, pp. 196-198 (*Domus Aurea*).

with shafts partly spirally fluted,¹ and partly plain.² The representations in the extant divisions are as follows, beginning from the left: (1) In the centre a winged female Sphinx,³ lying to right, face to front. Its hair is waved to each side and knotted over the crown of the head, the end of the wings are curved upwards. Below the Sphinx is a plinth with moulding. In each corner is a bunch of three laurel leaves, pointing towards the centre. Above and below and on each side is a leaf in trefoil shape with curling tendrils. (2) In centre a Gorgon mask⁴ (wild, anguished, expression), to front, in twisted ring. In each corner a rosette with six rays; above and below and on each side a leaf. (3) Bunch of three laurel leaves in corner, pointing toward the centre. Rest broken away.⁵

(ii) Fragment of lid, 58 × 49 cm. Along edge straight wreath of laurel leaves in threes, with berries. Above and below the wreath a border of cable lines. In the field is a vine trellis with branches twisted like ropes and rosettes of the type in (i)(2).

Technique. See *JHS*, 1930, p. 302.

Date. Late second century A.D.

¹ The derivation of the spirally fluted column has been discussed in *JHS*, 1930, pp. 303-7. The earliest Oriental example now known are the columns in the Dura paintings, A.D. 75 (Cumont, *Fouilles de Doura-Europos*, p. 141, Pl. XLIV). These are, however, still later than the earliest Western examples on Arretine pottery (*B.M. Catalogue, Roman Pottery*, London, 1908, p. xx; Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, London, 1920, Pl. XVIII), and some tomb altars, especially Altmann, *op. cit.*, Fig. 32 (A.D. 1-30). The magnificent columns recently discovered at Apamea (*Bulletin des musées royaux*, Bruxelles, 1933, pp. 50 ff.) belong to the reign of Marcus Aurelius, i.e. to a time when this type of column began to be common in the East. As regards the Asiatic (Sidamara) sarcophagi, in which such columns are as a rule represented, they are now regarded as beginning c. A.D. 160 (Morey, *op. cit.*, p. 89). The columns discovered in the tomb of Isidora at Hermopolis belong to the time of Antoninus Pius (S. Gabra in *Annales du Service*, 1932, pp. 66, 68, Fig. 6.)

² A few Hellenistic examples of the division of the column into a fluted and a plain portion are quoted *JHS*, 1930, p. 304, notes 32, 33. The following additions to the list might be of interest, as dating from the beginnings of Ptolemaic Egypt (fourth or third centuries B.C.): E. Breccia, *La necropoli di Sciathi*, Cairo, 1912, Pl. II (columns divided in a proportion of 7 : 5); H. Thiersch, *Zwei antike Grabanlagen bei Alexandria*, Berlin, 1904, Pl. I (9 : 5), II (7 : 4½). In Greece proper columns of this type occur on a stele at Rheneia, 168-188 B.C. (Möbius, *Die Ornamente der griechischen Grabstelen*, Berlin, 1929, p. 50 f., Pl. 39 C).

³ The role of the sphinx in sepulchral monuments is analogous to that of the griffin, as guardian of the tombs and apotropaic symbol in general (Milchhoefer in *Ath. Mitteilungen*, 1879, pp. 63 ff.; Cagnat-Chapot, *Manuel*, Vol. I, p. 614; Altmann, *Grabaltäre*, p. 230 f.; Robert, *Sarkophag-Reliefs*, *passim*). Its popularity in Phoenicia is attested by the marble sphinx from Aradus (Renan, *Mission de Phénicie*, Paris, 1864, Pl. L, 7, 8, p. 25 f.) resembling in type the present Sphinx and the Ashrafiye type (Mouterde in *Syria*, 1929, pp. 238 ff., Pls. XLIV-VI).

⁴ See *JHS*, 1930, p. 301, notes 8 and 9. The Gorgon mask is clearly of apotropaic character (Altmann, pp. 231 ff.). It occurs on nearly all classes of lead coffins, tomb altars, and other funerary monuments.

⁵ This new fragment enables us to place correctly Fig. d in *JHS*, 1930, Pl. XII, 1, *viz.* in the middle of a compartment of the long side.

LEAD COFFINS FROM PALESTINE. I

3. Found in a tomb near el Bi'na¹ (in the course of excavations conducted by Na'im Eff. Makhoully, Inspector of Antiquities, on behalf of the Department), together with fragments of another lead coffin and several clay coffins.

Shape. Rectangular box covered by lid with flat top and turned-over edges. There are openings made in the long sides of the lid and corresponding small projecting cornices in the long side of the coffin to hold the lid in place.

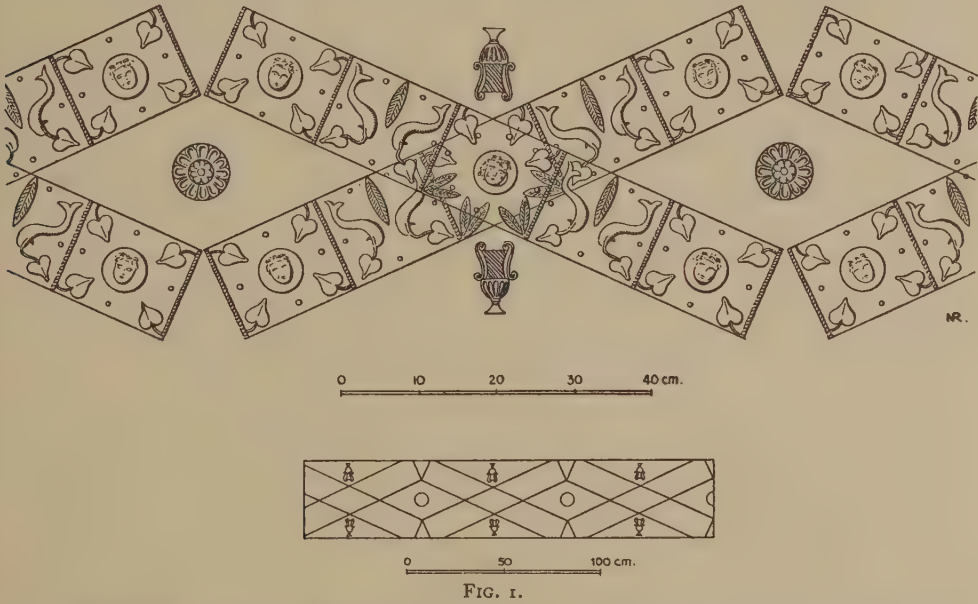


FIG. 1.

Preservation. One short side and bottom made of one piece. The other short side, two long sides, with their lower parts broken away, and the lid are also preserved. The latter is very much corroded and the drawing, Fig. 1, had to be reconstructed from various parts where the ornamentation is still visible.

Measurements. Lid $184\frac{1}{2} \times 40$ cm. Short side $34 \times 37\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Long side 180×32 cm.

Ornamentation. (1) Lid, Fig. 1. Crossing decorated strips divide the field into two lozenges in the centre, triangles at each short end (two in all) and three triangles along the edge (six in all). The lozenges and the end triangles contain a double rosette with eight petals in the interior circle and twelve hollowed-out petals in the exterior circle. The remaining triangles have each a volute-handled kalyx-krater with spiral flutings. The crossing strips have

¹ Palestine Exploration Fund map, sheet III, sq. Nf.

simple edges and are divided by rope lines into five compartments each, containing from left to right: (1) In centre, Gorgon mask (waving hair, anguished expression) in a circle. In each corner an ivy leaf, pointing towards the centre. Above and below and on each side a dot. (2) Two curving dolphins, with heads pointing downwards and inwards, each holding an ivy leaf in its mouth, the leaf pointing into a corner. Between them, one laurel leaf (flat type, showing veins) placed straight. On each side of this leaf, below, to left and to right, a dot. (3) Same as 1. (4) Same as 2. (5) Same as 1.

(ii) and (iii) Short sides (Pl. LVI). Front of distyle temple with two twisted columns of the Ionic order supporting a tympanum with arcuated central intercolumnation (the Syrian archivolt).¹ The cornice and the archivolt have a moulding composed of a straight wreath of laurel leaves arranged in twos and running in varying directions.² Between the columns stands a replica of the krater on the lid, supporting a male bust (reaching just below the pectoral muscles) in high relief.

(iv) and (v) Long sides (Pl. LVI). The illustration shows rather more than half of this side. Above and below is a thick border of cable pattern. Below this in the centre are two Ionic columns and a bust, replicas of those in (ii) and (iii). On each side of this central group are panels ornamented as follows: On top, straight wreath of laurel leaves arranged in threes, with berries. The leaves are pointing to the Gorgon mask (a replica of the type on the lid) placed in the centre of this panel. Above and below the frieze are borders of cable pattern. The main part of the side is divided into ten compartments, five on each side, bordered by lines of cable pattern. These show, from right to left: (1) In centre, bust of Minerva,³ to left, helmeted and crested, with curling locks, wearing the aegis. In each corner a pair of laurel leaves pointing towards the centre. (2) In centre, dolphin curling downwards to right and holding an ivy leaf in its mouth. In the upper right and lower left corners, bunches of three laurel leaves, pointing towards centre. (3) Same as 1. (4) Same as 2. (5) Same as 1.⁴

Date. Third or early fourth century A.D.

¹ The Syrian archivolt is discussed in *JHS*, 1930, p. 302. An early Roman representation occurs on the so-called 'Sword of Tiberius' (*B.M. Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, London, 1929, p. 99), a little later than A.D. 17. It occurs also on *terra-sigillata* pottery of Aco, a potter of the first century A.D. (Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra Sigillata*, Stuttgart, 1919, p. 2, Fig. 2).

² A type occurring also on Nos. 4 and 5, on a coffin in New York (C. Alexander, *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, New York, 1932, pp. 155-7, 2 Figs.) and on coffins in Constantinople (A. Müfid in *AAZ.*, 1932, cols. 387 ff., Figs. 5, 33, 35, 39, 44).

³ A helmeted head of Minerva, with twisted columns, wreaths, &c., occurs on a lead coffin in the Constantinople Museum, Müfid in *AAZ.*, 1932, col. 437, Fig. 42.

⁴ An interesting technical point arises in connexion with the palimpsest character of the two

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4. Found in 1928 in the quarries near the Nesher Cement Factory at Yajūr, south-east of Haifa, together with No. 5 and several clay coffins.

Measurements. Short sides 40×39 cm. Long side 173×37 cm.

Preservation. Both short sides and long side in several fragments.

Ornamentation. (i) and (ii) Short sides (Pl. LVI). Above, fish curving upwards, with round object (flower?) in its mouth. Below, tympanum with archivolt, the lower corners cut off. The cornice and archivolt have as moulding a straight wreath of pairs of laurel leaves, running in various directions. In lower corners ivy leaves as acroteria.

(iii) Long side (Pl. LVI). Below top, border of cable pattern surmounted with ivy leaves placed point upwards at 25 cm. distance from base to base. Below the border row of gables—replicas of those in (i) and (ii)—each having at its left a fish—same as in (i) and (ii)—curving up, and to its right the same fish curving down. Below, another border of cable pattern.

Date. Fourth century A.D.

5. Child's coffin, found with the preceding.

Preservation. Lid, both short sides, both long sides, with lower part broken away.

Measurements. Lid 108×40 cm. Short side 27×34 cm. Long sides 105×30 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid (Pl. LVI), divided by two crossing lines of cable pattern into four narrow and two wide angles. The former contain each a double big ring near the top and a smaller single ring lower down. The wide angles show the double ring near the centre and two smaller rings on each side.

(ii) and (iii) Short sides (Pl. LVI). Tetrastyle temple supported by two Corinthian columns, with shafts fluted straight for two-thirds of their length and plain for the lower third. The two central columns are badly adjusted to their capitals. Above the columns is a gable identical in type with that in the preceding coffin.

(iv) and (v) Long side. Below top, a border of cable pattern. Below it five ivy leaves identical in type with those in No. 4, with long stalks, pointing upwards, at a distance of 12 cm. from base to base. Below, another border of cable pattern.

Date. As preceding.

crossing strips in Fig. 1, the lower strip being clearly visible below the upper. The same fact can be observed on other coffins, cf. Müfid in *AAntz.*, 1932, pp. 406 ff., Figs. 16, 23, 25. This effect was obtained by pressing the pattern of the strip deeply into the sand or loam matrix; this produced the top strip. Then again the same pattern was impressed lightly into the matrix at an angle to the former impression, thus producing the lower strip. This must have been done very carefully so as not to break the lines produced by the first impression. The lead was then cast into the resulting mould.

6. Found in the property of Yūsuf Eff. Sherīf of el Majdal, 1 km. north of Ni'ilya village,¹ in a masonry tomb excavated by Mr. J. Ory, Inspector of Antiquities, on behalf of the Department.

Preservation. Lid in fragments, short and long sides still adhering, but broken in their lower part.

Measurements. Lid fragments 62×42 , 37×10 , 46×33 cm.; short side 38×34 cm.; long side 183×30 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid, decorated with vine trellis similar to that of the next coffin, with a straight laurel wreath as border (cf. Pl. LVII).

(ii) and (iii) Short sides (Pl. LVII). Four columns (parallel twisted shafts, Corinthian capitals, plain bases) support a pediment consisting of two tympana right and left, joined by an arch.² The whole is formed by thick lines of cable-pattern. The arch is divided into eight compartments by lines of cable pattern. In the tympana are bunches of grapes; on their tops are leaf-shaped acroteria. The arch is surmounted by a bearded head with long curling hair, wearing the Phrygian cap. Inside the arch is a Gorgon mask (protruding staring eyes, thick eyebrows and nose, curling hair, knot below chin). Below this, on a pedestal, Hermes,³ to front, right hand stretched out, left hand holding the caduceus (these details are better visible in the replicas of this statue on the long sides). He wears a chlamys over his left shoulder, ending in two round fibulae. Below the statue is a boar,⁴ running to left. In the intercolumnia to right and left is a winding vine, with grapes and leaves in alternate compartments. Below the columns is a row of beads; below that another vine, winding horizontally.

(iv) and (v) Long sides. Below the top is a frieze of pairs of animals (a lion passant on left, a boar running on right), opposed to each other in an 'heraldic' manner (Fig. 2). Above the lion and below the boar is a small plant resembling the Greek honeysuckle.⁵ Above and below the frieze is a line of cable-pattern. The main field is divided by columns into four compartments, with

¹ Palestine Exploration Fund map, sheet XX, sq. E v.

² The same construction (with its middle columns incised and a vine branch issuing from its top together with many other symbols) occurs on a third century A.D. tomb of a bishop of Nova Isaura (W. M. Ramsay in *JHS*, 1904, pp. 265 ff.). It is regarded there as a type traditional in Nova Isaura, and a possible prototype of the fourth century column sarcophagi.

³ Evidently Hermes Psychopompus (Roscher, s.v. 'Hermes', cols. 2361 and 2373 ff.; Altmann, pp. 19, 283). The placing of the statue in front of the temple as a means of identifying it was a favourite device of Roman sculptors of reliefs (Robert, *Archaeologische Hermeneutik*, Berlin, 1919, p. 75).

⁴ The boar is reproduced here apparently by contamination of the myth of Hermes Psychopompus with the Adonis (Thammuz) legend, another suitable subject for coffins.

⁵ Cf. the relief at Qasr el Banat, *Princeton Exped. Syria*, Leyden, 1920, Vol. 2 B., p. 220, Fig. 223.

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a winding vine at the extreme ends of the side. In the centre of each division stands a replica of the Hermes on the short side,¹ flanked by a lion on the left and the boar on the right, of the same types as in the frieze. In the corners of each division are rosettes, each formed by six hollow circles round a circle in the centre.

Date. Late third century A.D.²

7. Found in the same tomb with the preceding.

Preservation. Long sides complete and still adhering to the short sides. Lid complete, but slightly broken in several places.

Measurements. Lid 190 × 50 cm. from edge to edge. Short side 38 × 40 cm. Long side 162 × 32 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid (Pl. LVII). Stylized vine-trellis with grapes, leaves, and tendrils crossing the cover in diagonal lines,

in a manner similar to the crossing cable lines in Nos. 8–11 below.³ Convolutions of a vine form the border.

(ii) and (iii) Short sides (Pl. LVII). Vine trellis of the same character as the preceding, varied by a group of a fox eating grapes, with a hare looking on.⁴ This group is repeated three times. Along the edges are four rosettes of the same type as in No. 6.

(iv) and (v) Long sides (Pl. LVII). Vine trellis of the same type as on lid. Above a border formed by a straight laurel wreath made up by six bunches

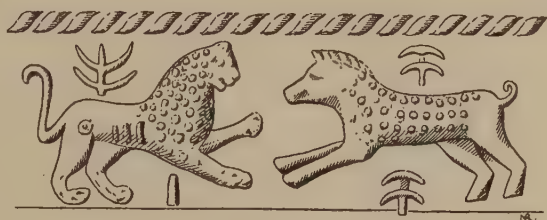


FIG. 2.

¹ The shadow on the left of the statue which seems to be a spear held in its right hand marks the border of the panel inserted in the original pattern. The other border is visible on the other side of the statue. The two dots right and left seem to mark the places where the panel was attached to the pattern.

² The 'candle-stick' glass vase illustrated in Pl. LX was found with this and the next coffin and can belong either to the original burials or to a subsequent period. Similar vases are dated to the third and fourth centuries A.D. (C. C. Edgar, *Catalogue général, Graeco-Egyptian Glass*, Cairo, 1905, Pls. VII, VIII; see also p. 73).

³ A debased ornamentation of the same type occurs on a coffin of the late fourth century found at Kh. el Khasas near by (E. T. R. in *QDAP*, Vol. I, p. 36, Pl. XXIX; also *JHS*, 1930, Pl. XII, 3, p. 311 f.).

⁴ Hares in a vineyard are represented on *terra sigillata* of the first century A.D. (Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, Pl. XIX; Déchelette, *Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, Paris, 1904, Vol. II, p. 141, No. 948; Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken* . . . Pl. 39 R; id., *Die verzierten Terra Sigillata Gefässe von Canstatt*, Stuttgart, 1905, Pl. XII).

of three leaves (with berries), three on each side of a fillet. The leaves are plain and divided in the centre by a deep straight incision.

Date. Early fourth century A.D.

8. Found in one of four graves excavated at el 'Ēzariyye (Bethany) in 1932 by Salim Eff. Husseini, Assistant Inspector of Antiquities, on behalf of the Department. A gold ear-ring and fragments of bone pins were found in this coffin.



Preservation. Complete, but slightly damaged at edges. The long and short sides still adhere.

Measurements. Lid 176×50 cm. from edge to edge, 1 cm. thick. Short side $45 \times 41\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Long side 180×35 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid (Pl. LVIII). Cable lines crossing and recrossing divide the field into three lozenges, a triangle on each short side, and four triangles on each long side. The lozenges have in the centre a Gorgon mask in a loop.¹ The mask is repeated once above the loop and twice below it. In the corners touching the long sides is a panel

representing Paris (Fig. 3), dressed in a chlamys over his shoulder, a loin-cloth, and a Phrygian cap, seated below a tree on a rock and playing with his dog.² The triangles on the short sides show a replica of the Paris panel, flanked by bunches of grapes. In the triangles on the long side nearest to the corner the Gorgon mask in a loop occupies the centre, flanked by bunches of grapes. In the two central triangles on each side is a crouching lion on a pedestal, with two Gorgon masks on each side.

(ii) and (iii) Short sides (Pl. LVIII) and (iv) and (v) Long sides (Pl. LVIII). The same decorative elements are repeated in various combinations. The Gorgon type on the short side deserves notice (straight nose, narrow eye-slits and mouth, hair arranged in a row of curls over the forehead, crowned with a diadem, with a bulla below the chin).

Date. Middle third century A.D.

9. Found in Grave IV of the same cemetery.

Preservation. Complete, with small cracks in cover.

¹ As regards this loop see E. T. R. in *QDAP*, Vol. I, p. 36, Pl. XXX; also *JHS*, 1930, p. 310.

² This type of Paris is common (Reinach, *Répert. de la statuaire*, Vol. I, p. 101; Robert, *Die antiken Sarkophag-Reliefs*, Berlin, 1890, Vol. II, pp. 17-18). The rock represents Mount Ida. There is no special reason for representing Paris on coffins, and it is perhaps meant here to represent the similar type of Orpheus.

LEAD COFFINS FROM PALESTINE. I

Measurements. Lid 198×50 cm. Short side 44×46 cm. including projection at top.¹ Long side 183×36 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid (Pl. LVIII). Two crossing lines of cable pattern divide the field into two lozenges, three triangles on each long side, a triangle and a pentagon on the short sides. The triangles have a bunch of grapes in the centre. The pentagon has a rectangular panel with an eagle displayed² (Fig. 4) (beak to right), with wings inverted, in front of a small temple *in antis*, all enclosed in a broad loop.³ This eagle panel (without the loop) is repeated in the lozenges.



CMS.

FIG. 4.

(ii) and (iii) Short sides (Pl. LVIII). Field divided into four triangles by crossing lines of cable pattern. In the top triangle the eagle panel repeated. In the others are bunches of grapes.

(iv) and (v) Long sides (Pl. LVIII). An undulating line of cable pattern forms one wide and two narrow arches. Below each arch the eagle panel is repeated, flanked in the central arch by two bunches of grapes. In the spandrels are bunches of grapes.

Date. As preceding.

10. Pl. LIX. Lid of one of the four lead coffins found in masonry and cave tombs in the Y.M.C.A. sports ground, Jerusalem.⁴ It is given here as a specimen of the decoration.

Fragment of lid divided by two crossing cable lines into a lozenge, one triangle on the short side, and two triangles on the long sides. The lozenge is decorated by three panels of the eagle (cf. Fig. 4, eagle displayed in front of a small temple *in antis* with spiral columns) arranged in a line, with its head twice to right and once to left. Between the three panels are two groups of

¹ This projection served to fix the lid, in which corresponding openings were made.

² This is the Syrian funerary eagle, charged in Oriental symbolism with carrying the souls of the deceased to heaven, and adopted by the Romans (Cumont, *Revue historique des religions*, Vol. LXII, 1910, pp. 119-63; Cagnat-Chapot, *Manuel d'archéol. romaine*, Vol. I, p. 617; Dussaud in *Syria*, 1925, p. 204; Ronzevalle in *Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale, Univ. Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth*, 1912, pp. 117-78).

³ This difference in the decoration, marking the position of the head, is not common in the earlier lead coffins, but usual in the West, where a St. Andrew's cross marks the place of the head (Leclercq, *Manuel d'archéologie chrétienne*, Paris, 1917, Vol. II, p. 573).

⁴ See above, p. 72.

three loops each. In the upper and lower corners of the lozenge are framed panels representing two winged Cupids¹ carrying grapes. In the triangle at the short side the eagle panel is repeated, flanked by two loops. In the other triangles the Cupid panel is repeated, also flanked by loops.

On a short side of another coffin of these tombs are repeated the figure of Paris (Fig. 3) and a bunch of grapes in a loop, thus showing that coffins 8-10 are the almost contemporaneous products of one factory.
Date. Middle third century.²



FIG. 5.

11. Found in 1879 in a rock-cut tomb-chamber near the Syrian Orphanage, Jerusalem.³

Preservation. Lid almost complete. Long and short sides broken below, long side in five fragments.

Measurements. Lid 148 × 45 cm. Short side 27 × 30 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid (Pl. LIX). Two cable lines crossing in the field form two irregular lozenges, one triangle on each short side and three triangles on each long side. In the lozenges are two framed rectangular panels arranged symmetrically. Each panel is divided into two compartments, the upper, bigger one, showing a winged Victory (Fig. 5),⁴ standing, with a palm in her left and a wreath in her right hand;⁵ in the lower compartment a winged crouching animal is represented. The two panels in each

lozenge are separated by three loops. In the triangles on the short side the Victory panel is shown, surrounded by three loops (on the right one loop is missing). In the other triangles the Cupid panel identical with the one in No. 10 is represented, flanked by two loops.

(ii) and (iii) Short sides. Divided by cable lines crossing diagonally into four triangles. The Victory panel, between two loops, is repeated vertically

¹ The type is probably copied from some vintage or Dionysiac scene. Cf. the Cupids on the Ashrafiye coffins (*Syria*, 1929, Pl. XLV), on lamps (S. Loeschke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, Zürich, 1919, Pl. V, 345-6) and tomb altars (Altmann, *Grabaltäre*, Chap. IX and pp. 257 ff.).

² A third-century date was assigned to a coffin from Ramallah (a product of the same factory) in *JHS*, 1930, p. 311, on internal evidence. This dating has now been confirmed by the find of coins of Julia Domna (empress A.D. 187-217) with this group of coffins, and a Roman *as* of the late second or early third century (see above, p. 73).

³ I have to thank the Director of the Syrian Orphanage for his kind permission to publish coffins Nos. 11-13, and the staff of the Orphanage for their help in recording them.

⁴ Winged victories crowning a man are represented on lead coffins now in the Constantinople Museum, Müfid in *AAnz.*, 1932, col. 409, Fig. 18.

⁵ Identical type in *JHS*, 1930, Pl. XII, 2.



1 (ii)



2 (i)

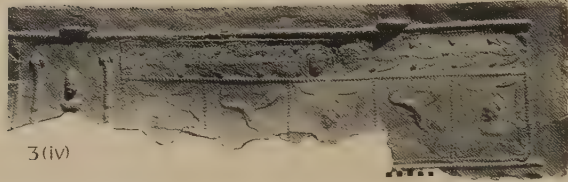


1 (i)

LEAD COFFINS FROM PALESTINE



3(ii)



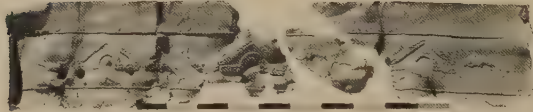
3(iv)



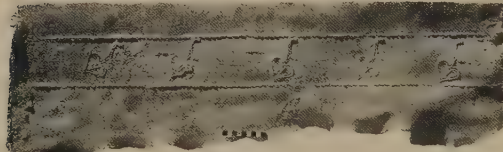
5(ii)



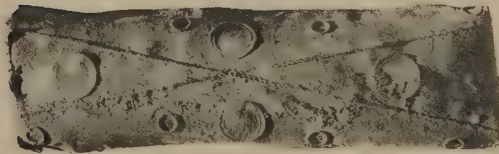
4(i)



4(iii)



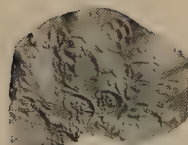
5(iv)



5(i)



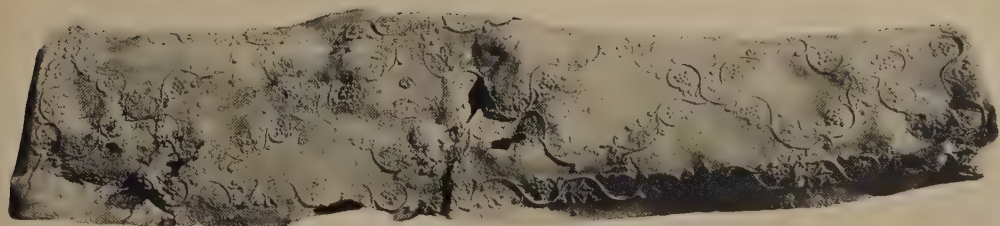
6 (ii)



7(ii)



6 (iv)



7 (i)



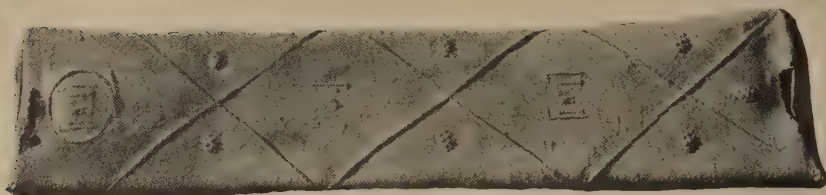
7 (iv)



9(ii)



8(ii)



9(i)



9(iv)



8(i)



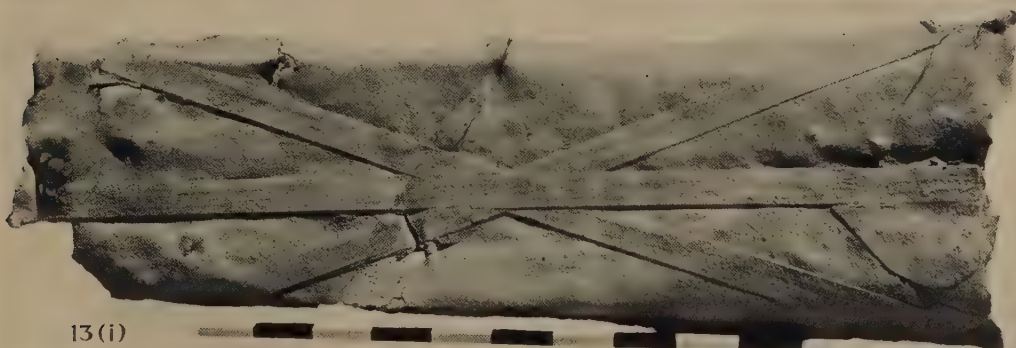
8(iv)



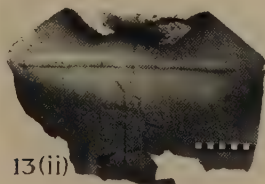
10



11



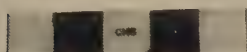
13(i)



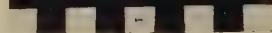
13(ii)

LEAD COFFINS FROM PALESTINE

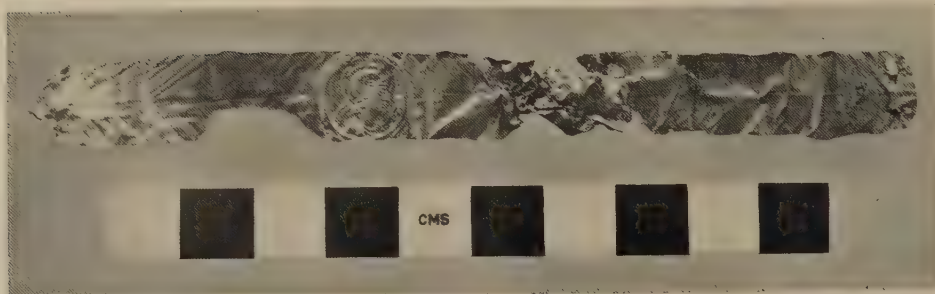
From 13



With 6, 7



From 13



13 (iii)



LEAD COFFINS FROM PALESTINE. I

in the top compartment; the Cupid panel, also between two loops, in the side compartments.

(iv) and (v) Long sides. Divided into compartments by crossing lines. In the compartments Cupid panels, flanked by loops.

Date. As preceding.

12. Found in the same tomb as the preceding. Only one long side (185 × 27 cm.) is preserved, in a very fragmentary state. It is decorated in a manner identical with the long side of the preceding coffin, but the die from which the Cupid panel was made was defective.

13. Found in 1910 in a tomb with six graves near the Syrian Orphanage. The following objects were found in this coffin: (1) Gold head-band (Pl. LX),¹ now fragmentary, bearing the impression of a Constantinian medal² (helmeted and crested female bust, wearing necklace, turned right). (2) Carved bone plaque (Pl. LX), fragmentary, representing a youth holding grapes.³ (3) Silver girdle clasp. (4) Fragment of carved bone plaque with spiral decoration.

Preservation. Lid with broken off edges. Short and long sides with lower part broken off. Short side bent on top.

Measurements. Lid 165 × 58 cm. Short side 36 × 36 cm. Long side (now) 67 × 23 cm.

Ornamentation. (i) Lid (Pl. LIX). Broad strips forming a monogram ☩.

(ii) Short side (Pl. LIX). In field below triangular top two lines (2 cm. thick) crossing. On the vertical line a Latin cross.

(iii) Long side (part illustrated in Pl. LX). Plain lines (1 cm. thick) crossing and re-crossing form triangles and lozenges. In the triangles, Latin cross placed horizontally; in the lozenge, cross placed upright.

Date. Middle fourth century A.D.

(To be continued)

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¹ Cf. the head-band of gold, with a medallion of Commodus, found in a tomb in the Crimea (Duruy, *History of Rome*, ed. Mahaffy, London, 1886, Vol. VI, p. 363), the bands found in the Ashrafiye and Kh. el Khasas coffins (Mouterde in *Syria*, 1929, Pl. XLV and *JHS*, p. 311) and the gold bands from Jerusalem and Beit Jibrin, the latter inscribed ΘΑΡΚΙ ΠΕΤΡΕ ΟΥΔΙΟ ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟC (E. Michon in *Syria*, III, pp. 214 ff.; W. Deonna, *ibid.*, IV, pp. 244-6).

² Cohen, *Description historique des médailles frappées sous l'Empire romain*, Paris, 1888, Vol. VII, p. 327.

³ Bone plaques of this kind are common in Egypt. The present example resembles statuettes assigned to the third to fourth century (Strzygowski, *Catalogue général du Musée du Caire, Koptische Kunst*, Vienna, 1904, pp. 182 ff.) and a bone plaque in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, assigned to the fourth (Peirce and Taylor, *L'Art byzantin*, Paris, 1932, Pl. 76 B).

A HOARD OF Umayyad DINARS FROM EL LAJJŪN

IN November, 1933, the Department of Antiquities received forty-one gold coins seized by the police authorities in Jenin.

They represent the fourth part of a hoard discovered by four prisoners engaged in digging up stones in the immediate neighbourhood of the Jail Labour Camp at el Lajjūn (Palestine Survey Topocadastral map, sheet 16-22). At the time of writing this report (10th December, 1933), neither the share of the other three partners nor the pot which contained the hoard had yet been found. All the forty-one coins belong to a well-known type of Umayyad dinars with dates but without indication of the mint. As Umayyad dinars have been better studied than any other class of Moslem coins, it is not astonishing that, with seven exceptions, the specimens forming this group have been described in the catalogues of the most important European and Oriental collections. On the contrary, it is rather unexpected to find a sixth of the group showing still unpublished variants.

In centre : لا اله الا

الله وحده

لا شريك له

In centre : الله احد الله

الصمد لم يلد

ولم يولد

On margin, enclosed in a circle
of very close dots :

محمد رسول الله ارسله بالهدى ودين

الحق ليظهره على الدين كله

On margin, enclosed in a circle of
very close dots :

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدين سنة

No.	Year		Size ¹ in mm.	Weight ¹ in grams	
1.	78	في . . . ثمان وسبعين	19	4.25	
2.	80	في . . . ثمين	19	4.24	dot الصند ²

¹ Fractions of millimetres and centigrams have been rounded off.

² I have looked in vain for a description of these seven coins in Tornberg, *Numi Cufici Regii Numophylacii Holmiensis*; Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, Vol. I; *Additions to Vols. I-IV* of the above; Lavoix, *Catalogue des Monnaies musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, Vol. I; Ismail Ghalib, *Catalogue of Ancient Moslem Coins* (Turkish edition); Nützel, *Katalog der orientalischen Münzen*, Erster Band, *Die Münzen der östlichen Chalifen*; Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Arabic Coins in the Khedivial Library*.

HOARD OF Umayyad Dinars

No.	Year		Size in mm.	Weight in grams		
3.	83	ثلث وثمانين	20	4.25	dots	يولد
4.	84	اربع وثمانين	19	4.25	„	„
5.	86	ست وثمانين	20	4.25	}	ضرب
6.	86	ست وثمانين	19	4.22		
7.	86	ست وثمانين	20	4.25		
8.	91	احدى وتسعين	19	4.24	dot	صرب
9.	91	احدى وتسعين	19	4.24	dot	صرب
10.	92	ثنتين وتسعين	19	4.21	„	صرب
11.	94	اربع وتسعين	19	4.27		
12.	94	اربع وتسعين	20	4.28		
13.	95	خمس وتسعين	19	4.25		
14.	95	خمس وتسعين	20	4.24		
15.	96	ست وتسعين	20	4.24	dot	¹ وجده
16.	96	ست وتسعين	20	4.25		
17.	97	سبع وتسعين	20	4.24		
18.	99	تسع وتسعين	20	4.19	dot	صرب
19.	100	مئة	20	4.25	dots	¹ الصمذ ضرب
20.	100	مئة	20	4.26	dot	صرب
21.	101	احدى ومئة	20	4.24	„	صرب
22.	101	احدى ومئة	20	4.15	„	صرب
23.	101	احدى ومئة	20	4.23	dots	¹ صرب الة

¹ See note 2, p. 100.

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No.	Year		Size in mm.	Weight in grams		
24.	109	تسع ومئة	20	4.24	dot	الصمذ ¹
25.	112	اثنى عشرة ومئة	20	4.23	,,	الصمذ ¹
26.	113	ثلاث عشرة ومئة	19	4.21		
27.	114	اربع عشرة ومئة	20	4.25		
28.	114	اربع عشرة ومئة	19	4.26		
29.	114	اربع عشرة ومئة	20	4.25		
30.	114	اربع عشرة ومئة	19	4.09		
31.	115	خمس عشرة ومئة	19	4.23	dot	الصمذ ¹
32.	117	سبع عشرة ومئة	20	4.27		
33.	118	ثمان عشرة ومئة	19	4.25		
34.	121	احدى وعشرين ومئة	19	4.24		
35.	121	احدى وعشرين ومئة	19	4.25		
36.	122	ثنتين وعشرين ومئة	20	4.25		
37.	122	ثنتين وعشرين ومئة	20	4.25		
38.	122	ثنتين وعشرين ومئة	19	4.26		
39.	124	اربع وعشرين ومئة	20	4.26		
40.	124	اربع وعشرين ومئة	20	4.26		
41.	125	خمس وعشرين ومئة	20	4.26		

¹ See note 2, p. 100.

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EVLIYA TSHELEBI'S TRAVELS IN PALESTINE

EVLIYA MEHMET ZILLI B. DERVISH (A.D. 1611/12-1679), better known as Evliya Tshelebi, travelled for 'over thirty years through seventeen countries'. Of the ten volumes of his travels, called *Seyāhat-nāmē*, eight have been published so far, and the first two translated.

He visited Palestine twice, the first time in 1059 A.H. (towards the end of A.D. 1649), and again in 1071 A.H. (A.D. 1670-1), when he continued his way to Mecca in order to perform his pilgrimage. He was a pious Moslem, anxious to recite his prayers at every site with which holy memories were connected, on the whole firmly believing in whatever his guides told him. It is the fact that he visited so many of these sites which makes his account particularly valuable to the archaeologist who seeks information about the monuments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and to the folk-lorist who collects legends and local interpretations of Qur'ānic stories.

The description given in the manuscript of the Topkapu Sarayı Library (Vol. IX, fols. 85-101) has formed the basis of the translation. It has been amplified by several passages taken from the third volume of the printed edition, describing either sites not visited by Evliyā Tshelebī during his second pilgrimage, or supplying additional details with regard to those mentioned *en route*.

THE SANJĀQ OF ŞAFAD, WHICH IS THE VILĀYET OF TABARISTĀN, i.e. THE PROVINCE OF KAN'ĀN

fol. 85^r
l. 35.

All chronicles mention these places as *Kan'ān*. To the south of it,¹ at a distance of two hours' walk, is the village of Tīrzāt, comprising two hundred houses with vineyards and orchards (around). The climate is good. The inhabitants are sympathetic and 'well beloved' Moslems. There is the shrine of Hesiān (the son of Ya'qūb),² whose prophethood is, however, contested. Yet the chronicles mention that Yahūda and all sons of Ya'qūb are prophets.

¹ This refers obviously to Ma'raka, the last station mentioned. Evliya Tshelebi arrived at Tīrzāt from the north-west (via Qāsimiyya, Tyre, and Rās el-'Uyūn).

² In Turkish *hazret-i Hesiān* and *hazret-i Ya'qūb*. The title *hadrat*, originally a prerogative of the Sultan, in our days given freely to anybody, was for a long time one of the titles given to holy men, especially in Turkish-speaking countries, cf. e.g. *hazret-i mevlānā 'felāl üd-dīn Rāmī*. It has been left untranslated, as an expression like *St. Hesiān*, the nearest in form and in meaning, seems inappropriate for a person venerated as a Moslem prophet. Cf. the similar expression *se'ādetlerī*, usually translated by 'His Excellency', used for the Caliph 'Alī (*infra*, p. 106, l. 1).

Ya'qūb is of course the patriarch Jacob. Hesiān b. Ya'qūb does not appear in the regular manuals of Moslem hagiology. It is not impossible that he owes his existence to a confusion—on the part of Evliya or one of the latter's guides—with Hoshea b. Beerī, whose shrine to the west of Şafad is well known.

This Hesiān and Ibn Yamīn¹ and Yahūda are amongst those of them who descended to Yūsuf into Egypt to buy grain. He is considered to have been buried in this village under a high dome, which is venerated as a shrine.

The country-side² around this village is embellished with mulberry plantations and olive groves. But the inhabitants are true heretics, *rāfiḡāler*. I was their guest for one night.

fo. 85^r
l. 40. There is a mountain rising high into the sky. Climbing it we beheld the 'White Sea',³ *baḡr-i ebyaḡ*, the citadel of 'Akkā, the Pass of Nāqūra (*Nāqūra bōghāzī*), while from the East the plain of Ba'albak, Mount Lebanon, Qal'at ash-Shaqif, and Qal'at Zabadāniyye were quite visible, the land looking like a piece of shot-silk stuff.⁴ When ascending the summit of that high mountain one hears the voices of the Cherubim. It is called Jabal Nāṭūr and is widely known. On this mountain all sorts of stones and trees are to be met with. Yet the sycamore does not grow on it, as this blessed tree is to be met with (only) in the coastal plains.

We passed the mountains and rocky stretches with the post in a southerly direction, and arrived at the shrine of Ṣayyāḡ b. Yākhūd (r. Yahūda b. Ya'qūb).⁵ This Ṣayyāḡ has been called so by exaggeration, as he used to shout and cry loudly. He is one of the descendants of Ya'qūb. Holy books state that he was a prophet. His monument is a lofty dome. Yet it is furnished only with a rush mat. There are no lamps nor a keeper of the mausoleum. The villages in the vicinity of the shrine are all [those of] heretic Druzes. The accursed people of these mountains speak a different language.

fo. 85^r
l. 45. One may see from the post road different domes surrounding the shrine of Hesiān, at a distance of an arrow's or a bullet's range. All these shrines belong to Ya'qūb,⁶ Is-ḡāq, 'Īsu, Ifrāin, and Yahūda, his illustrious sons, bearing their written names. For this country is the Province of the Children of Israel.⁷ Here their prophets and their (= the prophets') sons are met with, and individual shrines have been built here as their monuments. They are all mentioned in their chronicles. Yet the humble (writer) has noted down only those saintly men and prophets (the shrines of) whom were near to our route and which he has visited himself. And although we have visited another twenty-eight shrines, gleaming with light, their names have not been taken down, being unknown to us. We met nobody whom we could ask about

¹ i.e. Benjamin.

² Lit. 'mountains and rocks', *dāḡh dāsh*.

³ i.e. the Mediterranean.

⁴ With regard to this kind of textiles, cf. Karabaçek, *Namen*, s.v.

⁵ Palestine Exploration Fund Map, sheet I, Nc.: Neby Seiyāh.

⁶ *Ḥazret-i Ya'qūb*, but the following names without *ḡazret-i*.

⁷ With regard to place-names connected with the sons of Jacob, often found in Galilee, cf. Mayer, 'Satura Epigraphica Arabica II' (*QDAP*, Vol. II, pp. 128 ff.).

EVLIYA TSHELEBI'S TRAVELS IN PALESTINE

them. In fact, the Druze inhabitants of this country know from the times of their ancestors the sites where the prophets and their sons lie buried, as well as their individual names. Yet it is difficult to inquire (about them). At any rate it is difficult to get familiar with a set of rebellious people. Their language resembles Arabic, yet it is a different dialect, requiring an interpreter.¹ They would kill a Moslem for a piece of bread.

Thank God I have visited the thirty-seven prophets and sons of prophets under (!) the prophet Kan'an. I have recited a noble *Yā Sīn* Chapter (Qur'an, Sura xxxvi), as well as the *Fātiḥa*, i.e. the *sab' al-matāni* (Qur'an, Sura i), for each of their holy souls, asking for their intercession and for succour from their sanctity (lit. 'spirituality', *rūḥāniyyét*). fo. 85^v
l. 5.

Thank God we passed the road again safe and sound and went for about one hour in a southerly direction.

THE SHRINE OF THE TREE OF OUR LORD 'ALĪ

(*may Allah ennoble his Face*).

Beside the public road there stretches a vast meadow with a tree, which reaches with its top to the sky. Its trunk cannot be embraced by five men. It is an indescribably lovely tree, unequalled by either plane, poplar, or sycamore. Here, in this very place, when 'Alī (coming thither by the permission of the Apostle) (i.e. Muḥammad) called the heroes who died peacefully, saying: 'O 'Anter', some of the heroes raised their heads from the dust (all of them having been buried in their full equipment) and said, 'Yes, O 'Alī.' 'Alī, on seeing them, took a club from the hand of one of them. It was a *nabbūt*, that is to say, a stick, which he thrust into the ground. By the order of Allah verdant leaves sprouted from that dry wood. Seeing this miracle of 'Alī, some of the heroes exclaimed, 'O 'Alī, I believe in Allah'. When 'Alī told them, 'Die by the order of Allah', they became dust again. That site is known as the 'Valley of 'Anter' (*'Anter deresi*).² fo. 85^v
l. 10.

The lofty Tree of 'Alī which sprung up from the stick is still there. Now, even after one thousand and eighty years, it is good and shadowy like a young tree.³ When it grew, 'Alī tied up his mule Duldul to it, while his noble self fo. 85^v
l. 15.

¹ The question of the Arabization of the Druzes is a vexed problem in the literature dealing with the subject. Evliya Tshelebi gives us no valuable terminal date.

² One may infer from l. 9 that in this case 'Anter does not refer to the knight errant, but is merely being used as a synonym of *hero*. Cf. the Arabic *al-farādiq al-ashraf* 'the noble Fredericks' in the sense of 'the noble knights' (Ibn al-Furāt, MS. Vienna, fo. 2^v), an expression in which the name of the Emperor Frederick II became a symbol of chivalry.

³ The date of Evliya's second pilgrimage is 1071 A.H. 'Alī, born either 18 or 23 before the Hijra, is supposed to have performed this miracle at the age of 9 or 14, i.e. before he was a Moslem.

rested in its shadow. There is a stone, hollowed like a bowl, on the spot where he (*se'ādetlerī*) was lying down. Awaking from sleep, he wanted to renew his ablution. But finding no water, he dug up the ground with his blessed hands, and lo, living water gushed forth in the shadow of that high tree, whereupon he performed his ablution. Up to the present day this spring is called '*ain* 'Alī (the Spring of 'Alī). It is a limpid spring, resembling in its purity the eye of the crane.¹ Its liquid revives the (lit. 'life of the soul', *ḥayāt-i jāndir*) thirsty wanderer. The feet of Duldul made here an impression on a stone: the marks of them are still visible. Having seen and considered (it) we went south for an hour, passing through valleys and over hills.

DESCRIPTION OF 'AIN TIBNĪN²

fo. 85^v These are ten springs gushing forth in ten places. Each has its peculiar
l. 20. taste, name, and speciality. A huge Caravanserai is built near by. Every year in spring several thousands of people would flock to this site to stay here, bringing their tents and pavilions. It would be a high society, living and enjoying life there. According to one's ailment one would drink from each of these springs and recover. Each spring has been tried times and again.

First comes '*Ain-i Tibnīn* (the Spring of Tibnīn). It is good against bad stomach, as well as a weak and palpitating heart, and also against palsy. By the help of Allah any one would be cured who drinks from it on seven successive days.

'*Ain-i Rādīm* (the Noisy Spring?) is effective against gout, dropsy, leprosy, and jaundice.

'*Ain-i Sarī*' (the Quick [flowing] Spring) is good against leprosy, baldness, and other skin troubles. It has been called so as it is a most quickly acting 'potion' (*sherbet*). Anybody using this drinking cure must guard himself very carefully, eat nourishing food, and protect himself against cold.

fo. 85^v '*Ain-i Dilbiyye* (Spring of the Plane Tree?) gushes forth from the rock like
l. 25. a fountain to a height of about ten feet. Sheikh Mas'ūd is buried there under a huge dome. The rivulet flows beneath the shrine and disappears. The particular effect of this spring is that a man would get rid of his fever if he 'entered' it on three successive mornings. Yet a ritually unclean person would be lost in it. Any one who wants to drink from this spring would go to the source and implore, 'O Sheikh Mas'ūd, I am thirsty' (*yā sheikh Mas'ūd, 'aṭshāni*⁽¹⁾). By the order of Allah the spring would then immediately overflow

¹ Turcicism denoting the clarity of a liquid

² Palestine Exploration Fund Map, sheet II, O c.

and the man would drink. Its water is delicious. As months wear into years such is its continuous nature of flowing. Some people would call the Spring *Mas'ūd 'aṭshānī*, after the Sheikh. It is a shrine with pleasant water.

'*Ain-i Khāṣṣ* (the Special Spring). A person drinking from this spring for forty consecutive days will get bright, radiant eyes. By Allah's order they will be endowed with such a brightness that he will be able to see the stars in the sky in broad daylight. He will become generally healthy. fo. 85^v
l. 30.

'*Ain-i Ḥayāt* (the Spring of Life) is effective against all sorts of illnesses affecting the brain, as well as against melancholy, haemorrhoids, and white morphew. It is generally very useful.

'*Ain-i Rūḥ* (the Spring of the Soul(?)). A person drinking from it on seven consecutive days will get rid of any boils or swelling in his body, as well as of mange and inflammation of the joints and other bodily defects. He will find power for his spirit by God's will.

'*Ain-i Ḥaṣret-i Ya'qūb* (the Spring of Jacob) on him be peace. After keeping abstinence for seven days, a person drinking from this source will have a body cleansed and purified from all sorts of ailments. Not the slightest pain or ache will be left in his body. God willing he will become a person of a joyous disposition.

'*Ain-i Nisā* (the Spring of Women). A man drinking from it will become a real 'hero', and be perfectly sound, after observing abstinence for seven days. He will attain such a degree of bodily strength and virility that, should he have ten slave girls and would like to please them all, he could do so. It is a very fortifying and limpid spring.

'*Ain-i Dhirdhīb* (?) (the Spring of Dhirdīb). Anybody will get rid of his dullness who drinks from this spring for forty consecutive days, morning and evening. He will become a serene and clever person. His memory will improve to such an extent that he will instantly commit to memory all words heard from people; the meaning of those forgotten will be refreshed (lit. 'again in his mind', *khāṭiriné gelip*). Even a mediocre brain will remain clever (?). And that is all (*we-s-selām*). fo. 85^v
l. 35.

Now, dear friends, know ye, that Allah has granted all these springs owing to a miracle of Ya'qūb. The reason was that his contemporaries did not believe in him in spite of their having witnessed several miracles of his. When he thereupon cursed them, they all fell ill. This illness lasted heavily on them (lit. 'on their spirit'). So they 'undertook' (*ta'ahhud*) to believe, telling him, 'Relieve us from this ailment and we shall believe'. Then Ya'qūb implored the Creator and his prayer was answered. A voice from the sky (*hātif*) ordered, 'O Ya'qūb, go with your ten sons to a certain plain. There fo. 85^v
l. 40.

each of your sons should dig a place. They (i.e. the sick people) should drink the water streaming therefrom'.

On receiving this order Ya'qūb and his sons at once repaired to this site of the Springs of Tibnīn. Each of them dug up a place, whereupon these springs gushed forth. Then the reliable Jibrā'il (ج. *emīn*) descended from Allah and caused each spring to flow with two certain peculiarities, *viz.* knowledge and wisdom. All people began to drink and by the order of Allah they became as white (-skinned) as a girl. With one accord they exclaimed, 'There is no God but Allah, and Ya'qūb is the prophet of Allah'. They were honoured by embracing Islām. Their descendants are living in the neighbourhood of these springs, even until this very day. Any person afflicted with a disease comes to them, drinks from the springs according to their instructions, and regains health and vigour by a miracle of Allah's grace.

fo. 85^v Because these springs were dug up by Ya'qūb for his sons (!) they were called
l. 45. 'Uyūn-i Tibnīn, i.e. the Springs of the Sons of Adam. They are a mysterious creation of Allah. Some learned men coming here wrote and engraved on the (walls of the) rooms outside about their beneficial use.

Thank God this humble servant among others has drunk from them, with the hope to recover. I recited the Chapter of *Yā Sīn* (Qur'ān, Sura xxxvi) for the souls of Sheikh Mas'ūd 'Atshāni and Ya'qūb and continued my way.

The Castle of Tibnīn is in the vicinity of these springs of Tibnīn. In the year¹ this castle was built by the Children of Israel, who took refuge in it, because Bukht an-Naṣr (i.e. Nebuchadnezzar) was victorious. He came to Jerusalem, devastated and ruined it, and took this castle and burned its people.

fo. 86^r Then in the year¹ al-Malik az-Zāhir took it² from Spain (*Ishpānia*) and
l. 1. had it pulled down in several places, so that the unbelievers should not covet it again. At present no other building is there besides the 'House of Ibrāhīm (= Abraham), the Friend of Allah'.

As to the administrative point of view it is a district (*nāhiyē*) in the country (*hāk*) of Ṣafad. Some Beduin tribes come thither and pitch their tents, because of the (neighbourhood of the) 'House of Allah's Friend'. This felicitous 'House' is an ancient building of masonry. When Jibrā'il descended with the Books of the Minor Prophets (*suḥuf*) to Ibrāhīm, the masonry wall split asunder, like a piece of cheese cut into two halves. It is a finely polished crack.

¹ Year not mentioned, nor space provided for in manuscript.

² Tibnīn was captured in 664 A.H.; cf. Nuwairi, s.a. (MS. Leyden, Or. 2).

ST. H. STEPHAN.

Annotated by L. A. MAYER.

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